INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cold and clear to cloudy. Temp. —5-1 (23-34). Thursday, cloudy, possible snow. LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy with rain or sleet. Temp. 2-4 (36-39). Thursday, similar. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. —5-7 (23-45). NEW YORK: Wednesday, snow. Temp. —4-3 (25-37).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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Abu Dhabi 4.50 Dirh | Algeria 2.75 Din | Austria 12 S. | Bahrain 0.400 Din | Belgium 23 B.Fr. | Cyprus 250 Mills | Denmark 3.75 D.Kr | Dubai 4.50 Dirh | Egypt 40 P | Eire .22 P | Finland 3.00 F.M. | France 3 F | Germany 1.50 D.M. | Great Britain 20 P. | Greece 22 Drs. | Iceland 150 I.Kr. | India Rs. 8 | Iran 70 Rials | Israel LE14 00 | Italy 500 Lire | Jordan 0.300 Fils | Kenya Shs. 8.00 | Kuwait 0.300 Fils | Lebanon £L2.75 | Libya LDm. 0.25 | Luxembourg 23 L.Fr | Madeira 27.5 Esc. | Morocco 3.00 Dr. | Netherlands 1.75 Fior. | Nigeria 70 K. | Norway 3.25 N.Kr. | Oman 0.425 Rials | Portugal 25 Esc. | Qatar 4.00 Rials | Saudi Arabia 3.50 Rials | Spain 50 Ptas. | Sweden 3.00 S.Kr. | Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr. | Tunisia 325 Dm | Turkey T.L. 15 | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 50.35 | Yugoslavia 20 D

Tearful Shah Leaves Iran As His Opponents Rejoice



United Press International

Head of statue of shah's father is carried through streets by rejoicing demonstrators.

Khomeini Tells Iran To Resist

NEAUPHLE-LE-CHATEAU, France, Jan. 16 (NYT) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today congratulated Iranians for forcing Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to leave the country, and made it clear that he aims to overthrow the government that the shah left behind in Tehran.

The shah's leading religious opponent called the shah's departure "the first step" toward ending the 50-year reign of the Pahlavi dynasty. "It is not a final victory, but the preface to our victory," he said at his headquarters in this village 20 miles from Paris.

The 78-year-old leader of Iran's Shiite Moslems, who make up 90 percent of the population, made clear that his next aim is to overthrow Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar and the regency council to which the shah has entrusted his constitutional powers during his absence abroad.

In a statement issued here this morning, which aides said was to be distributed throughout Iran in the following hours, the ayatollah reiterated a demand that the government, parliament and the regency council resign. He ordered his followers to demonstrate against them in the streets on Friday and to continue the general strike that has brought the country to a standstill.

'Outside Intervention'

The bearded and turbaned ayatollah stressed a need for national unity to "rebuild the country destroyed by the shah and foreigners." He warned that continued internal disagreements could give a pretext for "outside intervention."

Talking to reporters from the steps of one of the two modest houses that his followers rent here, *the ayatollah announced that he* would "very soon" set up an alternative "provisional government" responsible for organizing elections and setting up a nonaligned Islamic republic in the strategically situated oil-exporting country.

"The shah's departure is the first step toward ending the 50-year rule of the Pahlavi dynasty in Iran. Congratulations to the heroic people of Iran," the ayatollah said. "I will introduce very soon a provisional government to set up a popularly elected constituent assembly for the ratification of a new constitution."

He said that the members of this still-secret provisional government, also called the Islamic Revolutionary Council, were now all in Iran and would soon reveal themselves. Although he would have no official position in this government, he said that he would "guide" it.

The ayatollah again refused to give a clear indication of when he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International

An Iranian soldier attempts to kiss the feet of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Empress Farah stands at right.

Departure of Ruler Is Seen as His Exile

TEHRAN, Jan. 16 (AP) — With tears in his eyes, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi left Iran today for Egypt and the United States, piloting his own jet on a journey that many believe will end in permanent exile. His departure touched off celebrations throughout Tehran.

Two members of the shah's royal guard fell to their knees and tried to kiss the monarch's feet at Tehran's airport, but he motioned for them to rise, court sources said.

Two other officers, standing face to face, held aloft a copy of the Koran, the Moslem holy book, and the shah and Empress Farah passed beneath the impromptu arch to board the "Shah's Falcon," a Boeing 727. Court sources said that the monarch took the controls.

'Gone Forever'

"The shah is gone forever!" people chanted as millions poured into the streets of Tehran, showering each other with candies and rose water, cheering and shouting with joy at what they saw as victory in a bloody, yearlong uprising to topple the 59-year-old shah.

Motorists honked their horns and flashed their headlights. Many jumped from their cars and hugged each other.

In a statement to Iran's official Pars news agency, the shah said that he was going "on vacation because I am feeling tired." He transferred his powers to a regency council and appealed to the Iranian people to preserve the monarchy during his absence.

The shah said that the length of his stay abroad would depend on his "physical condition." But many believe that the vacation will become permanent exile and end the dynasty his soldier-father founded 54 years ago.

"I hope the government will be able to make amends for the past and also succeed in laying the foundation for the future," the shah said. "This work needs a long period of cooperation and patriotism in its utmost meaning. Our economy must start rolling again and we must have better planning for the future."

Bakhtiar Is Confirmed

The lower house of the Iranian parliament today confirmed Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar and his Cabinet by a vote of 149-43 with 13 abstentions. The Senate gave it a vote of confidence yesterday.

Palace sources said that the shah and Empress Farah left Tehran "according to schedule" at 12:15 p.m. after having eluded reporters with a false announcement that they were delaying their departure until tomorrow.

The shah had been scheduled to hold a news conference at the airport before his departure after a year of political and economic turmoil.

The shah's destination in the United States was not known, but most members of his immediate family already are there. His eldest son, 18-year-old Prince Reza, is taking pilot training in Lubbock, Texas; his three younger children and his mother-in-law were flown to the United States yesterday, and his mother and a sister also are there.

Headlines in Tehran's morning newspapers told the public that the long-awaited departure of the ruler was imminent. There were a few scattered demonstrations by groups of several hundred persons before the plane took off. But the celebration did not become general until the word spread that the shah was gone.

Mr. Bakhtiar's government faced an uncertain future because of military leaders who favor the continuation of a strong monarchy, other

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Heavy Action in Southwest

Cambodians Said to Oust Vietnamese From Seaport

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — ı their first major setback of the ar, Vietnamese forces were driven ut of the Cambodian port city of ompong Som yesterday after eavy fighting. Western analysts reorted yesterday.

At the same time, four Vietamese naval patrol craft were elling the Cambodian coast just elow the southern extreme of the hai border, near Khemarak Phoinville, the capital of Koh Kong rovince in Cambodia. They were eported to have sunk a number of ambodian coastal craft.

Unconfirmed reports provided y usually reliable sources also said at two Chinese merchant vessels ad been seen in the area and were resumed to be delivering or atempting to deliver military supplies to Cambodian forces on nore. Such activity, however, is kely to be rendered difficult by ie reported capture of Koh Kong land by Vietnamese troops.

Koh Kong is well situated to ontrol access to Cambodia's westn seacoast, which consists largely of tidal flats. Supplies would have to be unloaded from freighters to lighter boats to be brought ashore, which greatly heightens the risk of such operations.

The heavy action in all of Cambodia's southwestern corner indicates strongly that the organized remnants of the forces loyal to Premier Pol Pot are determined to make this region a redoubt of resistance. Kompong Som was the only area that Vietnamese forces had been able to wrest from the defenders.

Driven Out

Although Vietnam announced the fall of Cambodia's only seaport on Jan. 7, together with the capture of Phnom Penh, Western analysts said that they did not actually conquer the city and port until two days later. They quickly found themselves on the defensive, however, and despite unusually heavy air support were driven out yesterday.

Continued fighting was reported throughout Cambodia, as Vietnamese troops and Cambodian units that they bypassed in their swift drive through the country engaged each other.

Skirmishing continues around the provincial capital of Siem Reap, which raises the possibility that the celebrated temples of the old royal city of Angkor Wat are in danger. Similarly, Cambodian troops remain ensconced on the almost unassailable temple mount of Preah Vihear, another great relic of Cambodia's past, and are firing at unspecified targets below.

Preah Vihear was the object of a famous case before the International Court of Justice, which rejected in 1963 Thailand's claim to the border sanctuary. The Thai approach to the temple mount, the only practical one for civilian visitors when visits were possible, is now heavily mined.

Holding Out in Nimit

[United Press International reported today that Cambodian forces continued to hold out in the village of Nimit, about six miles from the Thai border station at Aranyaprathet.

[Heavy fighting also was said to be continuing along a stretch of Highway 5 south of the Great Lake of the Tonle Sap River, between the provincial capitals of Kompong Chnang, seized by the Vietnamese, and Pursat, still embattled. Analysts believe heavy Cambodian resistance there to be due to the fact that this stretch of the highway gives access to the southwestern redoubt, where Cambodian forces are gathering for a major stand.]

Vietnamese forces have visibly slowed down their advance toward the Thai border, presumably to organize a Cambodian contingent that will make its appearance there, so as not to destroy the Vietnamese fiction that the Cambodian United National Front for National Salvation is "liberating" its own country rather than the Vietnamese army invading it.

Regime of Military and Mullahs

French See Alliance in Tehran

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Jan. 16 (IHT) — The departure of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, French officials said today, is expected to open the way to a new Iranian regime based on an alliance between the military, previously the shah's pillar of support, and the Shiite Moslem religious movement led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, which ousted the Iranian monarch.

French officials, who were unwilling to be quoted, said that new Western thinking on Iran emerged from the recent Guadeloupe summit, where a pessimistic French analysis of the shah's prospects helped "accelerate" President Carter's growing realization that the Iranian monarch had to go.

In planning for post-shah Iran, France — backed by West Germany and Britain — has supported the concept of an alliance between the military and the quasi-clerical class of mullahs in Iran as a means of restoring stability there, according to a French source familiar with the Guadeloupe discussions.

French presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt said today, "France hopes that the forces of continuity, that is, the army, and the new aspirations embodied by Ayatollah Khomeini's movement, can achieve a political synthesis and offer Iran stability."

Risk of Soviet Inroads

Despite U.S. public statements, some French officials expressed fears that U.S. policy would ultimately favor a military takeover.

While acknowledging the risk of Soviet or leftist inroads in Iran during a power struggle and possible turmoil over Iran's future regime, French sources said the Iranian military and the mullahs could reach an accommodation.

"Iranian troops and members of the religious movement can get along because they have so much in common: both groups tend to be nationalistic and anti-Communist, they have similar habits, ideals and traditional-minded reactions," a French analyst said. "Both groups are recruited largely from the same poor rural background or the same urban slums spawned by the shah's over-rapid modernization." In the last few days, scenes of fraternization between soldiers and demonstrators have suggested wavering loyalties in the armed forces.

The emergence in Iran of a military-mullah equilibrium would safeguard key Western interests, French sources said.

Such an Iranian regime could be expected to resume oil exports to most industrial countries, the sources said, to pay for imported capital goods for a new development program.

An Iran along these lines — anti-Communist and potentially interested in helping fellow Shiite Moslems living in Soviet republics bordering Iran — would be "a bigger source of worry to the Soviet Union than to the West," a French source said.

High-level French government thinking about the Iranian crisis has been consistently in front of U.S. government views, by several months, in diagnosing the deepening Iranian opposition and prescribing remedies.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's leading foreign affairs troubleshooter, ex-Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, made five trips to Iran, two of them in December. French analysts have had access to the views of French-educated middle-class Iranians.

While French sources said a Western consensus seemed within reach about Iran, divergences in emphasis remain.

Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar's government "will pop

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

After Railmen Join Walkout

Labor Wins Confrontation In Parliament on Strikes

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 16 — The Labor wernment won a parliamentary nfrontation tonight with the opsition Conservative Party over its ndling of the country's industrial oubles.

The government of Prime Minisr James Callaghan had a 24-vote ajority in voting on a procedural otion that climaxed an economic debate prompted by a spate of strikes severely crippling the British economy.

Among them is a 24-hour stoppage by British locomotive engineers for a 10-percent pay bonus that shut the state-run rail network today. Another is a strike by truck drivers that is constricting the movement of goods across the country and strangling imports and exports.

The fate of Mr. Callaghan's government did not hang on the ballot. It was a procedural move engineered by the Tories called a motion to "adjourn the House" and was intended to show disapproval of Labor's policies.

Had the Tories won the ballot, the defeat would have been a stinging reprimand to the government over its handling of the crisis.

Earlier today, Mr. Callaghan, battered by strikes that have paralyzed much of British industry, condemned strike pickets blockading ports and factories and promised at once to draft a voluntary code of conduct for pickets.

But he refused again to proclaim a state of emergency, which he insisted would not ease the crisis, and pledged his Labor government's determination to continue the battle against inflation.

Parliament Speech

Mr. Callaghan spoke in Parliament after the nation's 28,000 locomotive drivers walked off the job, bringing the state-run railroad system to a standstill in the first of two scheduled 24-hour strikes for higher pay.

The walkout closed down the entire national rail network. A second 24-hour strike was scheduled for Thursday — meaning, in effect, disruption of most train services for a week.

The drivers indicated that this may be only a beginning and that more shutdowns are likely next week and in following weeks. Reports to the government indicated commuters in London and Liverpool were worst hit.

Miles-long queues of automo-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Three Gunmen Hijack Plane In Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 16 (AP) — Three nmen today hijacked a Lebanese liner with 73 persons on board d said they wanted to protest the e-month disappearance of Leban's Shiite leader Imam Moussa Sadr, a Beirut airport spokesman d.

They later allowed women and ildren to leave the plane, Reuters d.]

The gunmen identified themves as Lebanese nationals beging to an organization called nal (Hope) that was founded by missing imam in 1975 at the tbreak of the Moslem-Christian il war, the spokesman said.

The hijackers first told the con-l tower they were Palestinians nning to take the plane to Lara, Cyprus, or to Ankara. They ealed their identities when the ne returned to Beirut after the eek Cypriot government and rkey refused to grant landing arance.

The hijackers demanded the ne be refueled and told Lebase government negotiators: "We nt to make our voice heard in world. We are Sadrists and nt the imam back."

Imam Sadr has been missing ce he flew to Libya in October to end anniversary celebrations of l. Moamer Qadhafi's coup tat. Although the Libyan govment has insisted that the imam Tripoli a week after his arrival, ite leaders are convinced he is ng held in Libya.

Attempt Seen to Smooth Relations

Schmidt Said to Favor Carter 2d Term

By John Vinocur

BONN, Jan. 16 (NYT) — In an apparent attempt to dampen a report of differences between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Carter, the West German leader has said that he favors a second term for the president.

The chancellor's views were made known by an aide today in what seemed to be a response to a report in the news magazine Der Spiegel suggesting that the Guadeloupe summit meeting two weeks ago had led to a worsening of the often strained relations between the Carter administration and the government of Mr. Schmidt.

Although an aide acknowledged that there had been an angry clash in Guadeloupe between Klaus Bolling, Mr. Schmidt's spokesman, and Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, he stressed that U.S.-West German relations and those between the president and the chancellor were good and had improved considerably during the last year.

Relations have improved enough, the informant said, that Mr. Schmidt told a group after the summit meeting that he favored a second term for Mr. Carter.

When the aide was asked how the chancellor felt about the possibility of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., being elected president, he replied that Mr. Schmidt had serious reservations about it. He described the chancellor as believing that there was a "real streak of anti-German feeling" within the Kennedy family.

The chancellor's remarks about a second term for Mr. Carter recalled his statement during the 1976 campaign indicating that he favored the re-election of then-President Gerald Ford, which is understood to have been a basis for the antagonism between Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Carter.

Last year, Mr. Schmidt was understood to have expressed concern over what he called a lack of U.S. leadership in failing to protect the dollar and to outline a clear policy on the neutron bomb. Hard feeling was compounded when Carter administration officials suggested that West Germany was not doing its share in efforts to stimulate the world economy.

The relationship between the men was said to have greatly improved at the time of the Bonn economic summit meeting last July. Now, the chancellor appears anxious to avoid new recriminations.

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The clash between Mr. Powell and Mr. Bolling, a former Washington correspondent for West German television, was described by a West German who watched it. He said Mr. Powell approached Mr. Bolling and accused him of suggesting that Mr. Carter had handled two situations badly.

"Powell was furious," the source said. "He said such statements wouldn't be tolerated and that 'I'm not in the mood to see the president criticized'."

Mr. Bolling, described as shocked, was told by another White House aide that reporters had told Mr. Powell that Mr. Bolling had called U.S. policy in Iran inconsistent and had said Washington's decision to establish diplomatic relations with Peking was badly timed.

Mr. Bolling denied making such remarks and described Mr. Powell's attitude as "the same as certain American occupation officers."

According to the German version, Mr. Powell later sought out Mr. Bolling and said, "I didn't mean it personally." Mr. Bolling replied, "O.K., it's over now."

Nixon to Go To Teng Fete In White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (NYT) — Former President Richard Nixon has accepted an invitation from President Carter to attend a dinner at the White House on Jan. 29 in honor of Teng Hsiao-ping, China's senior deputy premier, the White House said last night.

The occasion will mark Mr. Nixon's return to the White House for the first time since he resigned as president on Aug. 9, 1974, at the height of the Watergate scandal.

129 Feared Dead In Iran Quake

TEHRAN, Jan. 16 (UPI) — A sharp earthquake struck northeast iran today and at least 129 persons were reported killed in three villages.

Iran's state radio reported that the quake, which measured 6.8 on the Richter sacle, struck the Qaen region. It said that casualties and damage were "heavy."

Tehran's geophysical institute said it had not been able to record *the earthquake because of protest* shutdowns of electricity by striking power workers, which paralyzed its seismographs. Sweden's Hagfors Defense Observatory recorded the quake and put its magnitude at 6.8 on the Richter scale.

Sadat Welcomes the Shah To Secluded Nile Resort

By Christopher S. Wren

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 16 (NYT) — With the future of his unstable monarchy in doubt, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran arrived today in Egypt and was escorted by President Anwar Sadat to the seclusion of a hotel on an island in the River Nile.

Neither the shah nor Mr. Sadat made any statements when the Iranian monarch stepped off his jet at the small desert airport of this upper Egypt resort town.

But the shah looked gaunt and weary in the late afternoon sunlight as he acknowledged the full protocol accorded him, including a 21-gun salute, the fanfare of a military band and an honor guard.

Empress Appears at Ease

His wife, Empress Farah, seemed more composed. The royal couple was accompanied down the red carpet on the airport tarmac by Mr. Sadat and his wife, Jihan, and introduced to Cabinet officials and other Egyptian dignitaries.

There seemed an irony in the scene of a monarch who once reigned so securely over his country turning for solace and support to a republican president of poor village origins. It remained unclear why the shah had chosen Egypt as his first stop on a purported vacation or why Mr. Sadat had agreed to accommodate him so abruptly.

A senior official at the airport informally explained that "it is an act *of charity between friends. It's* when we are in trouble that we need our friends. Egypt is not taking sides in the Iranian dispute."

The shah has supported Mr. Sadat's efforts to negotiate a peace settlement with Israel and the two leaders share a concern about the dangers of Soviet expansionism in the Middle East. They also seemed to get along well together when the shah visited Mr. Sadat in Aswan just over a year ago.

Baggage Follows

Some Egyptians have speculated that Saudi Arabia or the United States had encouraged Mr. Sadat to make the shah welcome. Although he was said to be on holiday, his arrival here was followed within minutes by an Iranian Air Force cargo jet carrying his baggage.

Aswan, which is popular in winter for its constant sunshine and warm, dry climate, had to prepare for his arrival with minimum notice. Mr. Sadat has been in Aswan for almost two weeks while he visits projects in the region.

The Aswan Oberoi Hotel was informed of the visit only yesterday afternoon and had to turn out more than 300 guests last night. They had to find other accommodations in this invariably overbooked resort.

32 Rooms for Iranians

According to the hotel staff, the shah's party is occupying 32 rooms, including three suites on the fourth floor. The shah is staying in the presidential suite, which was stocked with flowers, fruit and chocolates.

Mr. Sadat has moved into the *second floor to be with his guest,* who was expected to stay in Aswan for at least two days. It now appears that they may be joined later this week by former U.S. President Gerald Ford, who is arriving on a previously scheduled visit.

Shah's Ally Is Denounced

5 Iranian Embassy Aides Split With Envoy to U.S.

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (WP) — A senior Iranian diplomat and at least four of his colleagues in Washington joined the Iranian revolution yesterday by publicly denouncing Ardeshir Zahedi, the ambassador to the United States who is Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's strongest remaining political ally.

Jahar Faghih, the embassy's No. 3 diplomat and head of its political section, declared in a letter given to the embassy's *charge d'affaires* that he and the others would no longer work for Mr. Zahedi, whom they accused of "conspiring against the interests and will of the Iranian nation."

[United Press International reported from Washington that the embassy's 150 other employees declined to sign the letter but stayed away from work today as a sign of "solidarity with the people."]

In one sense, the diplomats were aligning with the new Iranian government, headed by Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, who let it be known last week in Tehran that he would replace Mr. Zahedi and other ambassadors closely identified with the shah.

Final Evidence

Diplomatic sources also saw the move as a final bit of evidence that the shah's authority has been totally shattered and will not be restored. Such dissent in the past has cost Iranians their careers, at a minimum.

Mr. Zahedi has spent the last two months in Tehran trying to rally military and political support for the shah. He is believed by U.S. State Department officials to be preparing the way for the shah's expected arrival in the United States at the end of the week. During a stop in Paris on his way back to Washington, Mr. Zahedi said yesterday that he expects the shah to return to Iran in three months. The shah's opposition is portraying the monarch's departure as permanent.

Mr. Zahedi, who once was married to the shah's daughter and whose lavish entertaining has made him one of the most socially prominent diplomats in Washington in recent years, was seen by the White House as a vital link to the shah during earlier stages of the crisis.

President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, spoke frequently to Mr. Zahedi in Tehran after the shah appointed a military government on Nov. 5.

It was not clear how the administration will handle the diplomat. His constant complaints that the State Department was not supporting the shah strongly enough during the last six weeks led to conflicts with his U.S. counterpart in Tehran, William Sullivan, according to diplomatic sources.

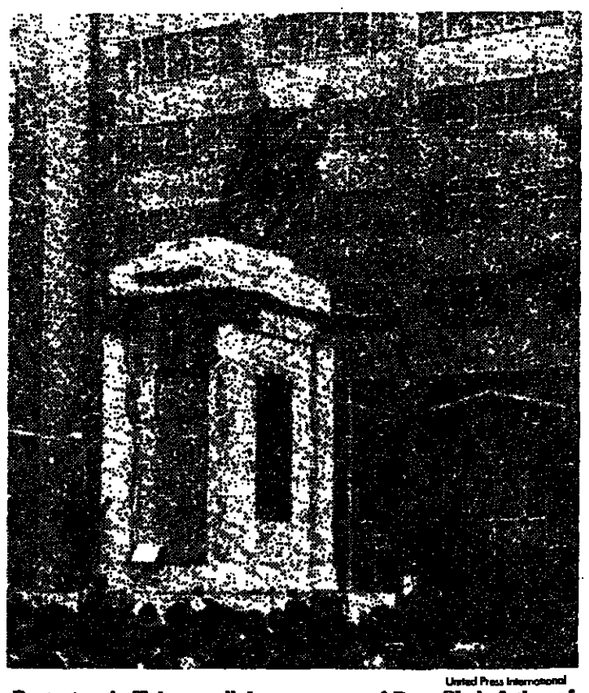
The rebellion within Mr. Zahedi's embassy came in the form of a letter of protest signed by Mr. Faghih, a first secretary, three lower-ranking diplomats, and other embassy personnel, according to Ataollah Shafii, a press officer who signed the letter.

Mr. Faghih could not be reached for comment on the letter, which the officials asked to be transmitted to the foreign ministry in Tehran. Other embassy officials confirmed Mr. Shafii's account.

The move caught other staff members by surprise and left many of them uneasy at the prospect of having to choose between the shah's government and the still unsteady Bakhtiar regime.

Mr. Zahedi's "return to Washington as ambasssador will mean the continuation of the conspiracy" against the popular movement, the letter stated, adding that as long as he was ambassador "we shall refuse to carry out our duties at the embassy."

Other staff members said that they would wait until after talking to Mr. Zahedi to decide whether to continue working.



United Press International

Protesters in Tehran pull down a statue of Reza Shah, father of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, as soon as the shah had left.

Tearful Shah Leaves Iran As His Opponents Rejoice

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-shah politicians angered by Mr. Bakhtiar's acceptance of the monarch's mandate to form a government, and the campaign by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of the religious opposition to the shah, to make Iran an Islamic republic governed under Shiite Moslem leaders.

Asked today about Ayatollah Khomeini's determination to oust his government, Mr. Bakhtiar said, "All I know is that I have a vote of confidence and the country has a constitution and I will work with the constitution."

During the Senate debate yesterday, Mr. Bakhtiar said that he was in constant contact with the religious leaders, and that he hoped to meet soon with Ayatollah Khomeini, who is in exile near Paris.

The political uncertainty seemed of little concern to many jubilant Iranians in Tehran's streets today. "Whatever happens will be better than the past," said a student.

The government of the staunchly anti-Communist Mr. Bakhtiar has U.S. support, but the premier is trying to dispel any hint of Western domination. He told the lower house today that Iran will no longer spend "tens of billions of dollars to act as the *gendarme* of the Gulf" to protect Western oil interests.

Shah's 2d Departure

The shah's departure today was the second forced exit in his 37-year reign and followed a year of violent demonstrations against his authoritarian rule.

He was driven from the country by an alliance of Moslem religious leaders opposed to the liberalism and erosion of Moslem traditions that resulted from the shah's program to Westernize and industrialize the country, liberal and leftist opponents of political repression, secret-police brutality and official corruption of the royal rule in recent years, and middle-class merchants who felt they were the victims of large-scale corruption.

At least 1,300 persons are believed to have been killed in the demonstrations. Oil exports on which the economy depends have been halted by strikes that show no sign of ending. And thousands of the foreign technicians who were supervising the industrial development program have fled.

The shah fled from the country in 1953 when Mohammed Mossadegh was premier and anti-shah mobs were rampaging. A military coup backed by the CIA overthrew Mr. Mossadegh and brought the ruler back in five days. But this time the U.S. government has advised the shah to leave the country and urged military leaders not to stage a coup on his behalf.

U.S. Maintains Spy Devices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP) — Defense Department intelligence-gathering equipment is still in position in Iran, a Pentagon spokesman said today.

"Our own equipment remains in place," Thomas Ross said of devices used to monitor military developments in the Soviet Union, Iran's northern neighbor. Mr. Ross emphasized that he was speaking only about gear manned by the Defense Department, leaving unclear the status of devices operated by the CIA.

U.S. intelligence uses a number of radar and other intelligence-gathering posts to keep track of Soviet missile tests and to monitor Soviet military communications. One of the organizations involved is the Defense Department's National Security Agency.

There were reports last week that some sensitive U.S. intelligence-collecting equipment had been dismantled and prepared for shipment out of Iran in the event of a takeover by a government hostile to the United States.

Mr. Ross said, "We remain satisfied with the security which is being maintained" by the Iranian military forces over weapons and other material sold to the Iranians by the United States.

There has been concern that F-14 planes and their Phoenix missiles and highly sophisticated guidance devices might fall into unfriendly hands. The United States has sold Iran 80 F-14s equipped with these.

As for arms sales agreements with Iran, Mr. Ross said that he believes that all contracts so far completed remain in force.

French See Iran Alliance Of Military and Mullahs

(Continued from Page 1)

like a champagne cork" if Ayatollah Khomeini returns to Iran, a French presidential adviser said.

U.S. statements stress the need for the Bakhtiar government to be given every chance of success, and some French officials spoke of a constructive role for Iran's educated middle class and former political opposition, even in the Gaddafi-like Iran which other sources described as France's real policy goal.

U.S. planners have toyed with trying to split off moderate Iranian mullahs and isolated Ayatollah Khomeini, but European governments dismiss such ideas as wishful thinking.

Division of Labor

In practice, according to French sources, there is a kind of de facto Western division of labor in efforts to shape Iran's transition.

A primary U.S. role is to dissuade the Iranian army from a military coup. French influence has been directed at encouraging Ayatollah Khomeini to recognize the need to compromise with other Iranian groups and secure Western friends to counterbalance Iran's Soviet neighbor, the sources said.

French influence is tenuous with Ayatollah Khomeini, even though he has remained here in exile. However, after political talks with a ranking French diplomat, Claude Chayet, his recent statements have sounded more open-minded about future relations with the West. But French sources deny that any deal has been struck with the ayatollah about his political plans.

While French officials expected him to return promptly to Iran, partly to pre-empt any power play by Iranian Communists, he appears wary of a possible Western-backed plan to mount a military crackdown on his movement, especially if economic troubles worsen.

In French analysis of Western policy options, however, even governments friendly to the shah have accepted the loss of a client-ally rather than stick to the shah at any price. This grim choice became inevitable, French analysts said, once the shah's troops started shooting demonstrators last autumn, radicalizing the opposition beyond compromise.

Maintaining the shah, a French policy-maker said, became tantamount to pushing Iran to civil war — a development which would have invited Soviet military intervention and risked a spreading war on the Gulf rim, possibly culminating in superpower confrontation.

Increase in Risks

Despite earlier Soviet hesitations about entanglement in Iran, French sources said the risk increased sharply with a civil war. If U.S. military advisers got involved, even providing Iranian troops with logistical support Moscow could invoke the Soviet-Iranian treaty, entitling the Soviet Union to advance troops into Iran in the event of a foreign military operation there.

As recently as 1959, when Iran sought to annul this provision of the 1921 treaty, the Soviet Union insisted on keeping it in effect.

French officials, like their West German counterparts, judged that the Carter administration was slow to recognize that the shah was moving into an inextricable position. In the French view, President Carter was screened from actual developments by biased sources — the Imperial Court, the SAVAK-influenced CIA and the Iranian military, all tending to a hawkish pro-shah line overestimating his assets, particularly the army.

Citing an about-face by U.S. Ambassador William Sullivan in Tehran after Christmas and White House changes in early January, French officials said French input weighed heavily at Guadeloupe because Washington had finally recognized the need for the shah to step aside.

Bolivian Cabinet Resigns En Masse

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — The entire Cabinet resigned last night in a surprise move. An official announcement gave no reason for the resignation of the military government, whose members seized power from other officers in a bloodless coup in November.

The president, Gen. David Padilla Arancibia, was reported to be studying the situation. Gen. Padilla, who led the coup, promised at the time a return to democracy, with elections in July.

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Bank Slowdown Spurs India Riot

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16 (AP) — Crowds angered by prolonged work slowdowns by bank employees attacked four banks with rocks and fought pitched battles late yesterday with police, the United News of India reported from Ahmedabad, 500 kilometers north of Bombay.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai warned that if necessary, the government would declare the banks an essential industry, a preliminary step to government intervention in the 20-day nationwide bank slowdown that has crippled financial activity in India.

Khomeini Tells Iranians To Oppose New Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

would return to Iran. Aides hinted that he preferred to continue leading the struggle against the Bakhtiar government and the regency council, both of which he calls "illegal," from self-imposed exile.

Potentially important points in the ayatollah's statement included:

- A call to the Iranian armed forces to resist U.S. attempts "to dismantle and destroy sophisticated military equipment bought by Iran."
- A warning that a future Islamic government would take "legal action" to recover money transferred abroad by the shah and his family.
- A call for classes to resume at Iran's universities, although students should "continue to protest against the illegal government and to dismiss collaborators."
- A warning that the country may face "an artifical wheat shortage" unless village elders ensure that supplies are distributed fairly and farmers plant new crops and get credit from the banks.

The declaration said that the ayatollah would return to Iran from the exile he began 15 years ago "at the first proper time." Asked if he were reluctant to return while the Bakhtiar government remained in power, the ayatollah's spokesman, Ibrahim Yazid, replied: "This is one of the probabilities, yes."

Although stressing a need for national solidarity, the ayatollah — whose statements are recorded and distributed quickly throughout Iran — told his followers that they had a "national and religious obligation" to take part in marches planned on Friday against the Bakhtiar government.

A large crowd of Iranians, including many turbaned and robed religious leaders who had gathered outside the ayatollah's house this morning, responded enthusiastically to the news of the shah's departure. When the ayatollah emerged to give his statement and answer questions from the press, the crowd cheered louder, shouting "Long live Khomeini" and "Long live the Islamic Republic of Iran."

After meeting the hundred or so reporters outside the house, the ayatollah, grim-faced but looking strong for his years, led some of his followers in prayers inside a small blue tent on the lawn that serves as a mosque.

Military Units Are Announced

Israel to Create 3 Posts in Occupied Areas

By Jonathan Kandell

JERUSALEM, Jan. 16 (NYT) — The Israeli government has announced that three new military outposts will be established on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip during the next few days. At the same time, the government disclosed that an existing military outpost on the West Bank would become a civilian kibbutz later in the week.

In the past, military outposts have served to prepare land for civilian settlements. In disclosing the decision to go ahead with the new outposts, a government official said last night that the two of the new camps would be built on the West Bank, the third in Gaza.

The resumption of the controversial settlements came on the eve of a new diplomatic initiative by the United States to revive stalled negotations between Israel and Egypt.

[President Carter's special envoy, Alfred Atherton Jr., arrived in Tel Aviv today for talks with Israeli officials, the Associated Press reported. He is on the first leg of another round of shuttle diplomacy aimed at breaking the deadlock in the stalled Middle East peace talks.

[Mr. Atherton, who plans to go to Egypt later this week, said that he hopes "to resolve issues related to treaty articles that have not yet been agreed and to prepare the way for meetings at the ministerial level," according to the AP.

[The report said that he declined to comment on the announcement of the three new outposts and said that, on this trip, he would concentrate on issues relating directly to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.]

Egypt, U.S. Are Opposed

The Egyptians have insisted that establishing new communities in occupied areas was a serious stumbling block to negotiations. The United States has endorsed this view, and, like Egypt, considers such settlements illegal.

Israeli settlements were a major topic during the Camp David, Md., summit talks last September between President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

At Camp David, the Egyptians and Israelis drafted a peace treaty and a proposal for eventual Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Israelis have insisted, however, that even after autonomy is achieved, Israelis would be allowed to live on the West Bank.

Mr. Begin had imposed a three-month freeze on new settlements until Dec. 17, the target date for the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. That deadline passed without the signing of the peace accords, and Israeli government officials have said that new settlements would be built.

But Mr. Begin has remained ambiguous on the settlement issue. He has not permitted Gush Emunim, an ultra-rightist religious group, to carry out unauthorized attempts to set up communities on the West Bank. During the weekend, he informed a group of 2,000 anti-settlement demonstrators which had gathered in front of his residence that he would not bow to demands by Gush Emunim, which cites biblical sources for its claim that the West Bank should be annexed to Israel.

Within his Cabinet, Mr. Begin also has been torn between rightist ministers, who maintain that Israeli presence in the occupied territories should be increased, and moderate ministers, who argue that no new settlements should be established, at least while peace negotiations continue, because of their adverse impact on public opinion. The government decided to go ahead with the three new settlements — while specifying that they will be military outposts — seems to be an attempt to balance these conflicting political pressures.

Fewer Choose Outposts

There are 48 settlements on the West Bank, but they have attracted only about 4,500 Israelis. Settlers have complained that there has been a decline in the number of people willing to live on the West Bank since the Camp David summit, which called for eventual Palestinian autonomy in the area.

"We have tractors and we have homes, but all the tractors and ready-made homes won't help us if no families come," said Gershon Kaspi, a resident of a West Bank settlement.

Israeli Soldiers Blast Guerrilla Site in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Jan. 16 (AP) — Israeli units early today landed on the Lebanese coast and blew up a building used by Palestinian guerrillas, a military spokesman said.

The spokesman would not give details, but sources said the raid was carried out at Ras el-Ain, 3 kilometers south of the port of Tyre and 20 kilometers north of the Israeli border.

There were no Israeli casualties in the attack, the sources said, and there was no indication of casualties inflicted at the site.

The sources described the attack as part of Israel's policy against terrorists and not a direct retaliation for Sunday's terrorist attack on the northern Israeli town of Maalot in which three Palestinian infiltrators were killed.

Today's raid was the first action against guerrilla bases since Sunday's incident.

Labor Wins Confrontation In Parliament on Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

biles built up before dawn on highways leading into London. Commuters stormed buses and subway trains in suburban areas. In London police opened up special parking areas in the capital's main parks.

Even so, officials estimated that about 40 percent of London workers stayed at home rather than struggle with near-chaotic traffic conditions. Meanwhile, the strike by 100,000 truck drivers, now in its fifth day, bit harder amid warnings by industry leaders that more than a million workers will be laid off by the weekend.

Strike pickets tightened their blockade on ports, airports, factories and warehouses, preventing movement in or out of all goods. British Leyland, the country's largest automotive manufacturer, said it will have to lay off 25,000 workers by Friday because of lack of raw materials.

The state run British Steel Corp. estimated that steel production already was slashed by one fifth. Textile industry chiefs predicted 40,000 to 50,000 layoffs by the weekend because they are running low on raw cotton and wool.

Most newspapers already had cut their number of pages to 16 because of newsprint shortages. The group which publishes the Daily Express and the Sunday Express, the London Evening Standard and The Star said it has barely enough newsprint to carry on another week.

Some stores began rationing food — particularly butter, margarine and sugar. Farmers complained that, despite union promises, animal feedstuff was being blockaded.

In industrial Lancashire an estimated million homes were hit by a strike by water and sewage workers. London ambulance service drivers ordered a 24-hour walkout next Monday and said they would not answer even emergency calls.

"The situation for trade, industry and employment is serious," Mr. Callaghan said, "and we shall continue to keep under review day by day whether a state of emergency would increase the flow of supplies of food and materials. But I do not believe it would help at the moment."

'Quick Action' Promised

"The government will take quick action," he said, "to draft a voluntary code of conduct for pickets."

Mr. Callaghan said that the government plans a special deal for low-paid workers to give them pay boosts of £3.5 even if this exceeds the 5 percent pay "norm" it has sought to impose. He also promised a bill to give more power to the government's Prices Commission to enforce price restrictions.

He spoke after Conservative opposition leader Margaret Thatcher ripped into the unions in a speech that had her supporters cheering wildly. "We have lived through a long period of increasing trade union power," she said. "We also have had increasing left wing control of the unions."

"This place," she lashed out, "is practically being run by strike picket committees. It's reprehensible that firmer steps are not being taken to protect citizens going about their lawful business."

She accused the unions of applying "blockade, blackmail and chaos" against the nation. The 28,000 locomotive drivers walked off the job to back a demand for a special 10 percent bonus on top of anything else they win in pay talks later this year.

Andreotti Offers 3-Year Plan Tied To Communists

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP) — Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti unveiled a $26 billion, three-year economic plan yesterday, tying the proposal to continued Communist support of his Christian Democratic government.

Government sources said that the plan would depend on leftist parties and unions accepting cuts in social spending and a freeze on real wages in exchange for the creation of 600,000 new jobs in 1979-81.

Unemployment is considered to be one of the most serious economic and political problems in Italy, with the jobless numbering more than 1.6 million, or 7.5 percent of the work force.

The Communists must decide if they will support the plan and keep Mr. Andreotti's administration alive. There was no comment from the Communist leadership. The Christian Democrats and Communists together have 718 seats in the 953-member Parliament.

Japan to Build In Disputed Isle

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — Japan will build a temporary heliport on a chain of disputed islands in the East China Sea to conduct a survey and strengthen its claim to the uninhabited territory, Transport Minister Kinji Moriyama said today.

The heliport will be built on Uotsuri-Jima in the Senkaku chain, which is also claimed by China and Taiwan. The islands are believed to have rich undersea oil reserves.

Mr. Moriyama said the Okinawa Development Agency for the survey, which would study the possibility of building a permanent heliport, a lighthouse and a port for fishing boats in bad weather.

Cosmos-1071 Launched

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has launched Cosmos-1071, Tass reported.

Knesset Backs Begin's Cabinet Reorganization

TEL AVIV, Jan. 16 (AP) — The Knesset approved yesterday a Cabinet reorganization proposed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to fill posts that had been vacant for four months.

The portfolios of industry, commerce and tourism, and transport and communications were left vacant in September when two ministers resigned to protest Mr. Begin's conduct of peace negotiations. One minister was from a leftist party and another from Mr. Begin's Likud Party.

Mr. Begin avoided expanding the 17-man Cabinet by dividing up the portfolios among current ministers. Construction and Housing Minister Gideon Patt became minister of commerce, industry and tourism. Immigrant Absorption Minister David Levi added the construction and housing portfolios to his duties. Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai took on the communications ministry, and Minister Without Portfolio Haim Landau was named minister of transport.

Members of the National Religious Party faction of Mr. Begin's coalition abstained from yesterday's vote to protest Mr. Begin's refusal to appoint another member of their party to his Cabinet.

Covering Dual Incomes

U.S. Tax Aide Sees Action Soon on French Protocol

By Jane Friedman

PARIS, Jan. 16 (IHT) — A French-U.S. tax protocol designed to avoid double taxation of Americans living in France with incomes from both countries should reach the White House within two weeks, according to a Treasury Department official.

The official, speaking in Paris, predicted that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would approve the treaty sometime in mid-1979, paving the way for Senate ratification this year, which would avert the possibility of double taxation for Americans here who earn income in both the United States and France.

"I am reasonably assured that forwarding [to the White House] will take place in a week or two at most," said David Rosenbloom, international tax counsel at the Treasury Department and the U.S. negotiator of the protocol. "I think there's an excellent possibility of passage by the end of 1979."

Mr. Rosenbloom was speaking at a luncheon sponsored by the American Chamber of Commerce in France and the American Tax Institute. He was in Paris to attend a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Committee on Fiscal Affairs.

The protocol, which was signed by both governments in November, is designed to avert double taxation of Americans here following adoption by France of a provision taxing the global income of U.S. residents.

The United States taxes the global income of its citizens, regardless of where they live. The protocol divides the cake, determining which government will take tax on specific items of income.

But the protocol cannot do the job unless both France and the United States apply its provisions. France has indicated it will carry out the protocol no matter what the Senate does. Thus, if the protocol is not ratified by the February, 1979, the French filing date for 1978 income, Americans in France will be temporarily subject to double taxation on certain items — primarily income from U.S. investments and pensions.

Mr. Rosenbloom said the protocol was not "terribly controversial." He said he expected swift action by the Senate unless a SALT treaty provoked a lengthy debate in the chamber. He said that, after Senate ratification, Americans in France would have to file estimated tax payments based on U.S. taxes without the protocol. They would therefore be overpaying U.S. taxes and would have to file for rebates.

In answer to a question, Mr. Rosenbloom denied that the Internal Revenue Service audits more taxpayers who file for rebates.

Privately, Mr. Rosenbloom said there might be ambiguities in the protocol, particularly regarding bank interest and capital gains. He indicated, however, that if there were serious problems of double taxation, he would be ready to return to the negotiating table.

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Carter to Be Challenged

Liberal Groups Establish U.S. Political Coalition

By Robert Shogan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — eaders of more than 60 liberal or- anizations voted yesterday to form political coalition called the Pro- essive Alliance, and set as its first oal a reversal of President Carter's roposed cuts in domestic social rograms.

"We want to get $15 billion back nto federal human resources rograms," said Douglas Fraser, resident of the United Auto 'orkers Union and the elected hairman of the alliance. "We are ry, very fearful of what will hap- n in the cities as a result of re- uction in social services."

The formal creation of the alli- ice at a breakfast meeting here re- lted from a conclave called by r. Fraser last fall in Detroit and tended by representatives of ore than 100 labor unions, civil ghts organizations, and groups presenting consumers, environ- entalists, farmers and feminists.

That session culminated in a de- ion to establish a coalition under r. Fraser's leadership to combat hat the participants called "the owing threat of right-wing power America."

Since the Detroit meeting, when erals were mainly concerned out the threat of Republican ins in the November elections d an apparent conservative shift the country, Mr. Carter's propos- to cut the new budget deficit to 0 billion by trimming domestic ograms has given the left new use for anxiety and a new focus r action.

Although Mr. Carter was not ntioned in a policy statement opted by voice vote at the break- t meeting, Mr. Fraser remarked: can't imagine the president uld be too comfortable with any this document."

Entitled "Toward a Progressive Alliance," the policy statement amounted to a harsh reproof of both the president and his party, particularly since most of those attending the meeting represented organizations that had long been involved in Democratic politics and had worked for Mr. Carter's election in 1976.

The statement, while noting that the Democrats had "served the nation well" in the past, added: "Today both the Democratic Party and the Republican Party stand unwilling to serve as vehicles for achieving economic and social justice."

The statement committed the alliance to "revitalizing the parties and ultimately to building new political institutions, if necessary."

Mr. Fraser said after the meeting that the alliance would work within the Democratic Party, at least until 1980. Some politicians have viewed the alliance as a vehicle for a challenge by Sen . Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., to Mr. Carter's renomination by the Democrats in 1980, but Mr. Fraser said that it would stay out of such battles.

He said that its focus would be on issues and policy, rather than on candidates, whether for president or for other offices.

The alliance's diversity on the liberal spectrum, stretching from such centrist groups as the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO to militant organizations born in the protest movement against the Vietnam War, such as the New Democratic Coalition, is seen as one of its strengths, but also a potential weakness.

When one of the delegates congratulated him on guiding such a varied group into coalition, Mr. Fraser said: "It might be difficult holding it together."

Divisions in the group were pointed up when Bernard Sorokin, a leader of the New Democratic Coalition, complained that a reference in the policy statement to "excessive military spending" was not strong enough.

Mr. Fraser said that the statement had been drafted to express a consensus of the groups in the alliance. "If you pursue that issue on national security," he warned, "you're going to tear us apart."

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United Press International

Lillian Gasinskayov in Sydney after her escape swim from a Soviet cruise ship. She arrived in town in a red bikini.

Soviet Girl Jumps Cruise Ship At Sydney and Swims to Shore

SYDNEY, Jan. 16 (AP) — A Soviet teenager who said she squeezed her body through a porthole of a Soviet cruise ship, jumped into the sea off the coast of Australia and swam ashore was today awaiting the government's decision on her request for political asylum.

Lillian Gasinskayov, 18, said she jumped off the ship in Sydney Harbor Sunday night.

She told officials of the Australian Foreign Affairs Department she had planned the escape for months. She jumped ship dressed in a red bikini and it took her 40 minutes to swim to shore. She said that it took her that long because she had to avoid patrolling Soviet crewmen and searchlights from the vessel.

She was found by Bill Green, a university photographer, who took her to his home and gave her clothing. Mr. Green quoted the girl as telling him she would seek political asylum and that she started planning for the escape four months ago.

"I thought about escaping every minute of every day," she said. "I hate Russia and I saw the ship as my only chance to leave the country. I know my parents in Voroshilovgrad will be terribly unhappy, but I cannot help that. If I am allowed to stay in Australia, I will write to them and let them know everything is all right."

Change in Rules Sought in U.S. Senate

Congress Opens With Filibuster Attack

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (NYT) — The 96th Congress convened yesterday, picking leaders and debating rules, issuing press releases and holding parties, and, when it focused on national problems, deploring inflation and the federal budget deficit.

The first real business before the Senate was an effort by Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., the majority leader, to change the rules to curb filibusters, which he said had lately "made the Senate a spectacle before the nation." He first asked for a vote next Tuesday, then said he would settle for one six weeks from Monday.

Displaying its own very different nature, the House debated some rules changes for an hour, and, despite Republican complaints of a partisan steamroller, steamrollered them through on a most solid party-line vote.

Before both houses quit until Thursday, Rep. Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., was re-elected speaker in an absolutely predictable formality. But two Republican moderates defeated party conservatives for lesser leadership posts in the Senate, with at least one of their victories a modest surprise.

After Sens. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., and Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, were re-elected without opposition as minority leader and asistant minority leader, Sens. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., and John Heinz, R-Pa., were elected chairman of the Republican Conference and of the Republican Senate Campaign Committee, respectively.



With only a handful of speeches made in the House, most of the proclamations on issues came in press releases, although Mr. O'Neill did tell the House, "Together, we must find a way to control inflation without throwing people out of work." The emphasis on budget-balancing came in the moves by several members of Congress to introduce constitutional amendments

Mr. O'Neill also pledged an effort to enact public financing of House elections, and the bill to do that job was awarded the coveted number of House Bill 1.

Both houses will use most of the rest of this week, at least, to sort out committee assignments, and no substantial legislative action is likely until late next month.

Once the committees are organized, early efforts are expected on a wide range of issues, including reauthorizing the Council on Wage and Price Stability, considering President Carter's proposals to provide tax rebates for workers who settle for pay increases less than the rate of inflation and to curb hospital costs.

Other early legislative efforts are expected to include countercyclical revenue sharing to aid cities, trade, Alaska lands, transportation deregulation and measures to implement the Panama Canal treaties and the termination of the defense agreement with Taiwan.

The House had a few minutes of hot debate, as Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., attacked the Democrats for denying the Republicans any voice in making the rules.

Most of the changes were designed to save time, by such devices as allowing a series of votes to be "clustered" together, which would make it unnecessary for representatives to walk back and forth to their offices between them.

But the Republicans also condemned the procedure under which members could use tape recordings of their speeches on the floor as electronic press releases for their districts. Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., the third-ranking Republican, said the move would "seriously distort" House proceedings.

The Senate proposed rules changes went much further, and Sen. Robert Byrd threatened to use precedents he had once opposed — to the effect that a new Senate can change its rules by majority vote — to force quick action.

Mandel Goes Back to Statehouse As Governor of Maryland, Briefly

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 16 (UPI) — Marvin Mandel is governor of Maryland today — a day after Blair Lee 3d ended 19 months as his temporary replacement and a day before Harry Hughes begins a four-year term as his successor.

Mr. Mandel resumed his office from Mr. Lee yesterday, formally taking charge for the final two days of an administration begun almost 10 years ago to the day.

Pressed to explain what he intended to do by reclaiming power for such a short time, Mr. Mandel said:

"Let me make one thing clear so we don't get into any complications at all. I'm not going to hire anybody. I'm not putting anybody on the payroll, I'm not adding any staff, I'm not doing any of those things."

Mr. Mandel's return to power became possible last Thursday when the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., overturned the mail fraud and racketeering conviction of Mr. Mandel and five others. The appeals court reversed the convictions on grounds that hearsay testimony was improperly admitted as evidence.

The case was remanded to the U.S. District Court in Baltimore, but federal prosecutors have not said whether they will retry the case, ask for another hearing before the full 4th Circuit Court, appeal the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court, or drop the charges.

Mr. Mandel said, "I'm not trying to prove anything," but merely wanted to "leave as I came in."

Mr. Mandel and his five associates were convicted in August, 1977 of charges involving an alleged scheme in which Mr. Mandel was accused of taking gifts in exchange for influencing racing legislation beneficial to his friends, who had secretly bought control of a Maryland racetrack.

When he was sentenced in October, 1977 to four years in prison, Mr. Mandel was stripped of his powers and his pay, and Mr. Lee moved into the governor's mansion.

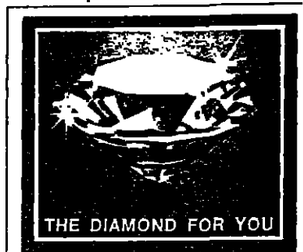
"Gov. Lee has been gracious, more than gracious, through this whole time," Mr. Mandel said. "I know the state — and I know I — will be grateful to him for his service."

Mr. Mandel said last week that he does not plan to move into the governor's mansion nor ask the state to reimburse him for his legal expenses. He insisted that he has no intention of attending Mr. Hughes' inauguration and does not feel slighted by not being invited.

Cohn-Bendit Beaten On Street in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — Daniel Cohn-Bendit, a leader of the May, 1968, French student revolt who returned to France last month, was beaten on a Left Bank street here yesterday, friends said.

They described the assailants as a band of rightist extremists. Mr. Cohn-Bendit, 36, was not seriously hurt.



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Inow Snarls U.S. Midwest; More Expected

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP) — With ew snowfall predicted for today, Midwest United States strug- d to cope with hip-deep snow t threatened to disrupt fuel and d supplies. The storm-related ith toll climbed to at least 53.

n the Chicago area, where up to nches of accumulated atop the 3 inches that piled up during the ekend, authorities counted 17 ths linked to the city's worst rm since 1967.

Officials in Milwaukee, where 5 hes of snow accumulated yester- , urged Gov. Lee Dreyfus to k a federal disaster declaration the city — now under 30 inches snow, the most it has seen in 67 rs.

Public schools in the city were sed for a second day today, the t time they have been shut for consecutive days since 1947.

Thousands of travelers spent an- er night in Chicago hotels be- se O'Hare Field International port — which closed saturday only the sixth time in its history was limited to one runway. A ond runway was expected to re- n today.

Number of Investigations Is Down

U.S. Prosecutors Stress 'Quality' Cases

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON — At first, it looked like a prosecutor's nightmare: allegations that a major supplier had unloaded large quantities of substandard pork on the Army, but no prospect of getting the "insider" witness usually needed to nail down a conviction in such cases.

But slowly and painstakingly, a team of certified public accountants and auditors knitted a web of statistical evidence that convicted seven executives of the Paris, Texas, company, Stevens Food, Inc.

The case illustrates a new trend in federal law enforcement that is already producing results, but also drawing some criticism — an emphasis on "quality over quantity" in deciding which cases to pursue.

Greater willingness by the government to invest time and money developing complex cases with maximum public impact has increased such convictions as those of corrupt public officials and white-collar criminals.

But it also has led to a sharp drop in the total number of federal prosecutions, giving rise to complaints that too many lawbreakers are going unpunished. Despite the criticism, however, the trend is likely to grow.

Details of Decline

The number of criminal cases filed by federal prosecutors dropped 13.4 percent in fiscal 1978 — from 40,000 in fiscal 1977 to 34,624 last year, according to the administrative office of the U.S. courts. There was a drop in the prosecution of a variety of cases, including drug-abuse cases, down 23.7 percent; larceny and theft, down 16.1 percent; auto theft, down 31.3 percent; robbery, down 21.3 percent; and fraud, down 7.4 percent.

Department of Justice officials who have analyzed the trend believe that the "quality over quantity" approach, which goes back to the Ford administration in 1975, is a major factor in the reduced number of prosecutions.

Former FBI Director Clarence Kelley, faced with a decrease in manpower as a result of budget cutbacks, decided on the approach in August, 1975, as a means of making the greatest possible impact.

Since that time, with the FBI concentrating on organized crime, public corruption, white-collar crime and counterintelligence, the bureau's caseload has dropped nearly 50 percent.

'Numbers Game'

Seeking to combat inflation with budgetary cutbacks, the Carter administration has embraced the quality over quantity strategy enthusiastically.

"The Department of Justice has chosen as a matter of policy to focus our resources primarily on those cases which are perceived to have maximum impact and deterrent value," Attorney General Griffin Bell said.

"It used to be that everything was tied into a numbers game," recalled James McMullin, a former prosecutor and now an official in the Department of Justice's Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice.

"If you wanted a new desk, you built the [case] figures," he said. "You had to justify [more money] by showing more cases. "But as you get more complex litigation, you don't kick cases out in a week or two like you used to and the figures are bound to drop."

Brockenridge Willcox, the department's fraud-section prosecutor who assembled the complex case against the Texas meat supplier, said that similar cases had been "invariably declined" because they required too much manpower and time.

Mr. Willcox said that the auditing-accountant team worked for 11 months, putting in 2,500 manhours reconstructing and matching the company's purchasing orders for raw pork with its sales. The work proved that the company had delivered so-called nonconforming pork to the military. The intricate reconstruction of records was necessary because the company contended that its records for the pertinent years had been destroyed.

The shift in prosecution strategy is particularly apparent in the organized-crime and racketeering section of the department's Criminal Division.

Previous Approach

"In the past, the approach was that if a person associated with organized crime was charged with any violation, we should go ahead and remove him from circulation," an official said.

"But we learned that that approach doesn't have much of an impact on organized crime. Removal [by prosecution and conviction] of an individual doesn't affect the organization at all. That's what organized crime is all about."

So the government's crime-busters are concentrating on "those activities that law enforcement has reason to believe organized crime has a hand in, and which most affect the community at large," the official explained.

As a result, the number of persons indicted is "down considerably" from the mid-1970s, but the cases prosecuted appear to have greater impact.

Whether the strategy works should be apparent in the next two or three years, as lengthy, complex investigations of labor-management racketeering on the waterfront and in the trucking and construction industries are wrapped up.

GAO Conclusion

In a critical examination of federal prosecution policies last year, the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, questioned the idea that state and local prosecutors would take care of those cases that federal authorities did not — cases involving violation of state and local laws.

"We question the cases that are not prosecuted by U.S. attorneys or state and local prosecutors," the GAO study said.

"It would be an injustice to create the impression that state and local prosecutors eagerly await all cases referred to them by U.S. attorneys.. . . Our concern lies in those cases which 'fall through the cracks' and are never prosecuted by any authority."

Mr. McMullin said that he, too, is concerned over relying on state and local prosecutors to pick up the slack.

"What really bothers me is the capability of locals to take up the cases," he said. "If you have criminal behavior, it should not go unsanctioned."

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Defense at Letelier Trial Blames CIA for His Death

By Grayson Mitchell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — The l of three Cuban exiles charged conspiracy in the assassination ormer Chilean diplomat Orlan- Letelier began yesterday with defense contending that the der was the work of the CIA.

opening statements to the defense lawyers argued that CIA ordered the killing of Mr. lier here by a Chilean intelli- e agent who, the defense rted, was a double agent actual- orking for the CIA.

he agent, Michael Townley, is government's key witness in the . He has pleaded guilty to the der and has agreed to testify nst his alleged accomplices in ange for possible parole after ing three years and four ths in prison.

r. Letelier, who represented the t government of Salvador Al- e in Washington from 1971 to , was killed on Sept. 21, 1976, a remote-control bomb ex- ed under his car as he was rid- along Washington's Embassy . Also killed was his assistant, Ronni Moffitt, who worked him at the leftist Institute for y Studies here.

Leader of Exiles

r. Letelier was the recognized r of exiled Chileans who op- d the military government of dent Augusto Pinochet.

trial are three Cuban exiles, bers of the anti-Castro Cuban onalist Movement (CNM). of them, Guillermo Novo ol and Alvin Ross Diaz, are ed with five counts of first-de- murder and conspiracy to der a foreign official.

. Novo's brother, Ignacio Sampol, is charged with lying grand jury and concealing his ledge of the case.

the prosecution's opening ment, Assistant U.S. Attorney ne Propper detailed an intri- plot in which he said high- ng officials of Chile's secret collaborated with the U.S.- CNM to assassinate Mr. er.

According to the prosecution, CNM members developed a "continuing relationship" with Chile starting in 1975. It said that Cubans supplied the explosives and detonating devices, and it accused two of the defendants of pushing the button that set off the fatal bomb.

The key to the prosecution's case will be the testimony of Mr. Townley, the U.S.-born Chilean agent, which is essential in establishing the link that the government says existed between Chile's secret police and the Cubans.

In his presentation, defense lawyer Paul Goldberger told the jury: "We will prove to you that Michael Townley carried out this crime as an agent of the CIA. In every sense of the world, he was a double agent."

More than 70 witnesses are expected to be called during the trial, which U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker said may run as long as two months.

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First Woman Named to U.S. Ship Command

HONOLULU, Jan. 16 (UPI) — The first woman to command a commissioned ship in the United States has been named to the 95-foot Hawaii-based cutter Newagen, a Coast Guard spokesman confirmed last night.

Spokesman Jim Gilman said Lt. j.g. Beverly Kelley, now serving on Alaska patrol aboard the San Francisco-based Morganthau, will be commanding officer of the Newagen effective April 1.

"She's the first female to command a U.S. ship," Mr. Gilman said. Other Hawaii Coast Guard women are serving as crew members aboard the cutter Mellon.

Amin Visits Saudi Arabia

JEDDAH, Jan. 16 (UPI) — President Idi Amin left Uganda today for Saudi Arabia to hold talks with King Khaled, government sources said.

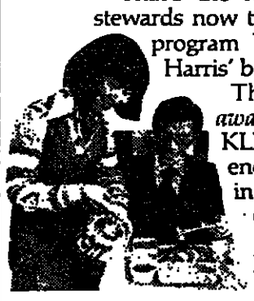


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Obituaries

Racketeer Johnny Dio, Linked to Hoffa

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP) — Johnny Dio, 64, who rose from the old Murder Inc. ranks to become organized crime's most notorious labor racketeer, died last week of a heart ailment while serving a 15-year sentence for stock fraud.

Dio, whose real name was John DioGuardi, died Friday in a Pennsylvania hospital where he was moved from the Lewisburg, Pa., federal penitentiary. News of his death escaped public attention here, despite a paid death notice in yesterday's Daily News.

In the mid-1950s, Senate probers linked Dio and then-Teamsters boss James Hoffa in the establishment of paper locals of the union that eventually gained control of the multimillion-dollar airport trucking business in New York City. Mr. Hoffa mysteriously disappeared in 1975 and his body never has been found.

The late Thomas E. Dewey, as New York's rackets-busting special prosecutor, called Dio "a young gorilla who began his career at the age of 15."

As a protege of leaders in the old Brooklyn murder-for-hire syndicate, Dio became a major mobster at 20, a gang chieftain at 24.

Originally a soldier in the crime family of the late Thomas (Three-Finger Brown) Luchese, Dio later served under the late Carmine (Mr. Gribs) Tramunti, whose place was taken upon his death last October, according to New York police and the FBI, by Antonio (Tony Ducks) Corallo.

Among cases in which Dio was arrested was the acid-blinding of labor columnist Victor Reisel, which never came to trial.

Dio began serving his first prison term in 1937 for extortion, and returned to prison several times.

Federico Elizalde

MANILA, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — Federico Elizalde, 70, the versatile conductor, composer and jazz musician, has died here.

Mr. Elizalde, who was born in Manila, studied classical music in Spain and France, and achieved fame as a jazz pianist in Britain in the 1920s. His band played for two years at the Savoy Hotel in London, and topped the Melody Maker readers' poll in 1928.

Since 1948, Mr. Elizalde was president of the Manila Broadcasting Company, returning to Europe to conduct orchestras in Paris and London, including the London Symphony Orchestra at the Festival of Britain in 1951.

Ralph L. Gray

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16 (AP) — Ralph Larribee Gray, 84, former board chairman of Armco Steel, has died at St. Luke's Hospital, where he had been treated for arteriosclerosis.

Mr. Gray, who died Saturday, was born in St. Charles, Mo., and studied at Washington University. He became president of Sheffield Steel after working eight years at Kansas City Bolt and Nut Co.

Sheffield merged with Armco, and Mr. Gray became an Armco vice president in 1954 and president of the firm two years later. He was named board chairman in 1959, a position he held until his retirement in 1964.

Lucy Cathcart Daniels

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., Jan. 16 (AP) — Lucy Cathcart Daniels, 73, wife of Jonathan Daniels, editor emeritus of the Raleigh News and Observer, died Sunday in St. Joseph's hospital in Savannah, Ga.



Johnny Dio

Alexander Stolper

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — Alexander Stolper, 71, one of the Soviet Union's best known film directors, has died, Tass reported yesterday. An obituary signed by the Soviet leadership paid tribute to Mr. Stolper, best known for his films "A Start in Life" and "The Living and the Dead."

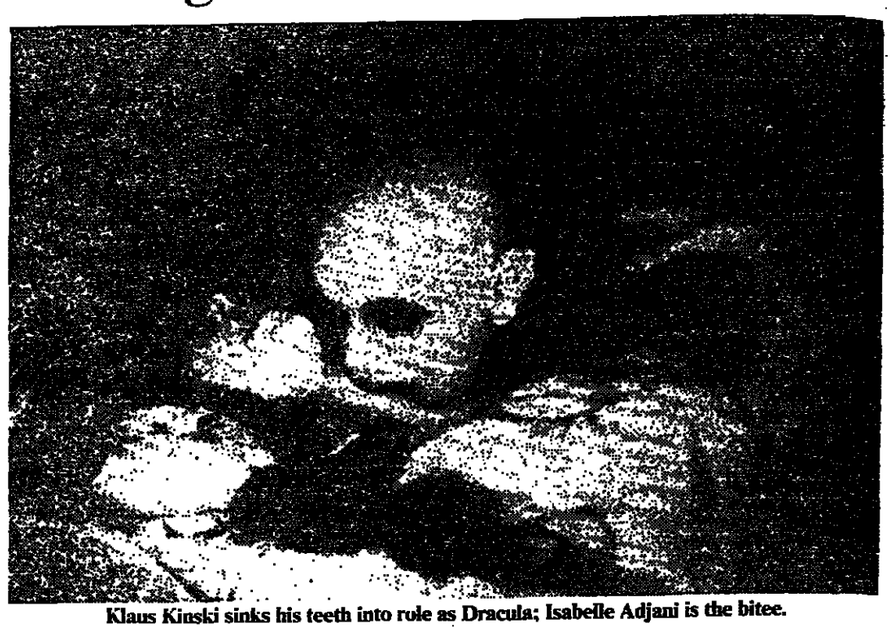
Films in Paris

'Nosferatu' Brings Dracula Back to Life

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 16 (IHT) — The New German Cinema takes a long leap forward in Werner Herzog's "Nosferatu" (at the Gaumont Champs-Elysees and the Hautefeuille in German). Here is the most distinguished film that the Teutonic school has so far disgorged.

Inspired by F.W. Murnau's 1922 silent-screen version of Bram Stoker's celebrated chiller, "Dracula," Herzog has faithfully followed that model, reproducing some of it shot for shot. In the program, he states that the Murnau adaptation was prophetic, predicting the Nazi rise to political power in Dracula's importation of a swarm of rats. However, as the Stoker novel that Murnau employed as his scenario was written when Hitler was 6 years old, this is a very wild guess.



Klaus Kinski sinks his teeth into role as Dracula; Isabelle Adjani is the bitee.

Press Agent

Stoker was press agent to the great actor, Henry Irving, and long managed the affairs of Irving's London theater, the Lyceum. When "Dracula" was published in 1896, gossip spread that Stoker had avenged himself on his boss by caricaturing him in the figure of the bloodsucking count. The rumor sprung from the erroneous notion that no man is a hero to his valet. Actually, most valets believe their masters to be exceptional beings and are proud of their associations with them. Certainly, Stoker was a loyal servant, as is evidenced by his laudatory biography of Irving.

An imaginative Irishman of the generation of Yeats, George Moore, John Millington Synge and A.E. Housman, Stoker had heard the ancient legend of the Carpathian Mountains about a living dead man who inhabited a lonely castle and required a diet of human blood to remain in an animated state. This long-toothed Dracula feared daylight and only rose from his coffin couch to stalk his prey after the sun went down.

Stoker had some strange experiences himself with what might be termed "the living dead." When he visited Dublin, his brother, an eminent physician, gave him a stag dinner attended by the local literati. As the guests sat over the port, Dr. Stoker's insane wife, kept in captivity upstairs, escaped her nurse and appeared naked in the dining room, running around the table, exclaiming, "Oh, I do like a bit of intelligent conversation!"

Breach of Manners

After her removal, the doctor begged his guests not to repeat what had happened, reminding them of the malice of Dublin. George Moore, who was present, took it as a joke and demanded an encore — a breach of manners that ended in his being asked to leave the house. Needless to say, he included the happening in his memoirs.

The new "Nosferatu" has a binding, macabre spell. It's a stark Gothic tale absorbingly and intelligently related. It is superior to the 1930 Hollywood film of Tod Browning in which Bela Lugosi repeated his stage incarnation of the thirsty nobleman, though it is not within measuring distance of some of Browning's other hair-raisers. A series of imposing visions, it is endowed with distinctive personality, arresting pictorial values, style, manner and riveting moods of threatening evil and terror.

Klaus Kinski, who has been joyfully hammy on occasion, is ideal as the sinister aristocrat. His interpretation is not simply one of ghastly makeup, of bald wig, protruding fangs and pale-white powder puff. He has somehow gotten inside his grotesque role and suggests both the spook's impulsive will to destruct and the awful shame that besets him.

Bruno Ganz agonizes desperately as the sturdy visitor to Dracula's domain who crumbles to become a vampire in turn. Isabelle Adjani is his worried wife is done up in the pallid maquillage and spectral nightgowns of Lil Dagover in "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari"; Jacque Dufilho is the incautious sea captain who takes Dracula and his entourage aboard to spread plague. Roland Topor, the cartoonist, plays the giggling maniac who arranges the journey to darkest Transylvania; and members of the Herzog stock company are fitted into subordinate bits. The high grade of the acting throughout discloses the firm directorial control.

What is lacking at times is the dynamic sweep of the 1922 version so swift and fluent. The action interrupted now and again by an excess of dialogue and the nightmare unreality of the ghost story broken when Dracula's voice heard on the sound track. Murnau whom Herzog would emulate, banished even the subtitles in a subsequent silent film, "The Last Laugh," to permit images alone to narrate the drama.

"Nosferatu" is studied in exposition, but its obvious striving for a fresh screen syntax marks a notable advance for the latter-day German film. Several of its sequences are of stunning artistry opening, as it were, the path to cinema of broader scope.

* * *

"L'Adoption" of Marc Grunbaum (at the Imperial Pathe, the Saint-Germain Studio and the Quintette) is an empty and exceedingly silly movie in which a painter and his wife adopt a destructive half-wit, to results that even a hare-witted spectator would anticipate but need not be recorded here. Grunebaum has sought to deepen the idiotic situation with eerie effects. Perhaps you thought that the hooting owl had passed away with the midnight crash of china in the lonely house and the revelation that it was only the family cat, but here it is once more. Geraldine Chaplin, who should avoid impersonating neurotic heroines and only undertake comic roles, is the wife, Jacques Perrin is the do-good artist and Patrick Norbert is the lunatic guest. Forget it.

* * *

"La Mazzetta" (at the UGC Odeon and the Biarritz in its original version) is another trifling Italian underworld comedy trailing the misadventures of a Naples private detective who is assigned to locate a Mafia chieftain's daughter who has run off with a lover and a file of compromising documents. It is lifted from its routine rut by injections of a few amusing incidents and the presence of three resourceful clowns: Nino Manfredi, Ugo Tognazzi and Paolo Stoppa.

Lag in Language Skills Shown

Study Finds Labor Drugs Affect Child's Behavior

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (WP) — Anesthetics and pain-killers given during childbirth sometimes have long-lasting and adverse behavioral and muscular effects on children, according to a new federal report and other studies.

Doctors and mothers should be more cautious about using such drugs, and doctors should discuss their effects with women before their time of labor, said Dr. Sarah Broman of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

Other results, including some not yet published, show that at the age of 7 some of these children have behavioral problems and lag in language and learning skills such as speech, reading, perception, memory and judgment.

It is commonly believed that fewer drugs currently are being used in childbirth because "natural birth" has become so popular. However, the use of drugs is increasing during labor and delivery and also during the months of pregnancy.

Average Rises to 15

In 1974, anesthesia was used in 95 percent of the deliveries in 18 large teaching hospitals, the reseachers said. According to the report, pregnant women studied in Houston took or were given an average of 10 drugs during pregnancy and childbirth. In 1977, the average had risen to 15 drugs. Yet "women have little voice in deciding which if any drugs they will consume," the researchers noted.

They quote favorably a recent report by an American Academy of Pediatrics Committee which said:

"Until further studies are available, it would be advisable to avoid the use of drugs or drug dosages that are known to produce significant changes in neurobehavior of the infant.

"This statement does not mean that the patient in labor should be denied reasonable relief of pain by analgesic or anesthetic agents, but rather that the minimum effective doses of these agents should be administered when indicated."

Dr. Donald Tower, head of the neurological disease institute, called the release of the report "premature," since "the report has not had a thorough review yet."

Deficit in I.Q. Average

Dr. Broman would not disclose the detailed behavioral effects found on the last examination of the children — at 7 years. But research has shown that at this age the affected children showed an average I.Q. deficit of four points, compared with other children.

Injected pain-killers had the mildest effects — in some cases so mild they disappeared after four months or, sometimes, 12 months — the report said. Inhaled anesthetics had the greatest effects, generally speaking, although some of the most marked effects occurred when the mother received two drugs, a pain-killer and an anesthetic.

All three inhaled anesthetics studied — nitrous oxide, ether and Trilene — had similar effects. Among the pain-killers, scopolamine (trade name: Hysocine) had the greatest effect; promzaine (Sparine) and secobarbital (Seconal), the next greatest, and oxytocin, promethazine (Phenergan) and meperidine (Demerol), the least effects.

Smoking Held Pregnancy Hazard

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., Jan. 16 (AP) — New evidence indicates the negative effects of smoking continue even if women quit before pregnancy, says a major new study.

Data released today for the U.S. Collaborative Perinatal Project, which examined more than 50,000 pregnancies at 12 hospital centers, confirmed previous studies showing smoking during pregnancy increases disorders that kill the unborn and the newborn.

But Dr. Richard Naeye of Pennsylvania State University told the American Heart Association's annual science writers' forum he was particularly disturbed by the first data to indicate past smoking had an effect on later pregnancy.

He said placenta praevia and the presence of abnormally large areas of dead tissue on the placenta were more common for smoking mothers and were related to past smoking. Placenta praevia is a condition in which the placenta is attached abnorMally low in the womb, leading to dangerous complications during labor and birth.

New Yorker in West Germany

'Moondog' Sounds a New Note

By Adele Riepe

BOCHUM, West Germany (NYT) — For 30 years he was a landmark for New Yorkers. Decked out in a bizarre mock-Viking outfit, a helmet on his head and a spear in his hand, he stood on the corner of 54th Street and Sixth Avenue, majestically ignoring the giggles and wisecracks, selling his poems and copies of his sheet music and playing what one critic called "delicate Coplandesque rhythms" on weird instruments of his own design. He called himself Moondog, and was unfailingly courteous and patient with the curious.

Blinded in an explosion when he was 16, Moondog wasn't just another one of the crazies wandering aimlessly through the metropolis, but a dedicated nonconformist who insists he pursued his unorthodox street life for the sake of his music. He acquired a lot of friends, some of them with real clout in the music world, like Artur Rodzinski, conductor of the New York Philharmonic. However, repeated attempts to get him off the streets and into a more conventional mode of life foundered on Moondog's fierce protection of his freedom.

But Moondog, whose real name is Louis Hardin, isn't standing on street corners anymore. At the age of 62, in the uninspiring little town of Oer-Erkenschwick, West Germany, Moondog has found a home.

"I am living in a composer's paradise," he told a visitor in a sound studio in Bochum, where his music is being recorded. "I am surrounded by musicians, I get my meals on time, I'm warm, and most of all I'm free for my music." He speaks like a man who has suddenly realized the joy of no longer having to cope with the problems of existence.

Moondog came to Germany in 1974 under the auspices of one of his early New York admirers, the organist Paul Jordan. Hardin was invited to conduct a concert of his works played by Jordan in Frankfurt. He has never returned to New York.

'Felt At Home'

"I felt at home here, in the country where so many great composers have lived and worked," he said. "I went to Bonn to *the house where Beethoven was born*. I sat at the spinet where he composed some of his great music and I felt I was in spiritual communication with him."

Sitting next to him, watching fondly and proudly, is the architect of his new life, a slight, blond woman of 27 named Ilona Goebel. She and the musician met three years ago in Recklinghausen, a town in the Ruhr. Moondog was standing on a street corner, dressed in his familiar cape and helmet, selling copies of his poems.

"My 10-year-old brother wanted to invite him home for Christmas because he felt so sorry for him," Miss Goebel explained, "but no one in the family had the nerve to ask him. And then I saw a record of his music — orchestra pieces played by 45 musicians with many soloists, and I bought it. When I first heard the music I was shaken! I couldn't believe that a man who could write music like that would have to live as he did. So then I invited him home."

"Her family just adopted me," Hardin said of Miss Goebel. "It took her a while to convince me. But she said I had tried it the old way for 30 years in New York and it never got me anyplace — why not try it the other way for a while." And so off came the helmet ("symbol of virility") and away with the spear ("defender of freedom") and the capes. Today Hardin greets a visitor in hand-knit cap and sweater over fashionable jersey pants, although the beard and long hair, though neatly trimmed, remain.



New York Times

Moondog in New York days.

Composes in Braille

Miss Goebel has given up her studies as a geologist and has become publisher, agent, producer and transcriber for the blind musician, who writes his music in Braille and then dictates it with painstaking slowness to Miss Goebel.

"Louis and his music consume my life," she said.

Her dedication and efficiency have produced results. Although the Columbia record that first inspired her has sold 40,000 copies since its release in 1969, Hardin's sheet music was hard to find, and other records, made in new York, were no longer available. Since Miss Goebel took over, a lot has happened.

Two new recordings of Moondog's music are available in Europe, one of which has been released in the United States on the Heritage label. The publishing company, Managram, which Miss Goebel founded two years ago, regularly produces and sells Moondog's music.

In 1976, the French state radio brought Hardin to Paris to conduct and perform in a concert of his works. Since then, the radio station has often played tapes of his music. A third record is in preparation, and Hardin has a contract with a new company called Roof to produce at least two records a year.

'Basically Conventional'

"I still write basically conventional, classical counterpoint," he explained. "I flatly refuse to have anything to do with electronics — don't like the sound."

But Hardin does digress a bit now and then from the strictly classical. Last year, he wrote a number of madrigal-like songs for a record that he calls "h'art songs" — intricate instrumentals superimposed against a simple repetitive melody with the engaging lyrics of his verses, familiar to many New Yorkers.

And he wrote 19 marches last year, inspired by the recollections of his childhood in the Midwest and his father, a preacher who was an admirer of John Philip Sousa. He has titled one of the marches "Battery Park," a mark of his fascination with New York despite his new life in West Germany.

"New York City was my mother and father for 30 years," Moondog said. "I worked and slept on her streets and ate through the kind generosity of her people. I would like to go back someday — most of all I would like to have a concert of my music there." Ilona Goebel smiled — it's not in his immediate future, but she's working on it.

Vance, Brzezinski Perspectives Differ

U.S. Aides Split on Effect Of China Ties

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (NYT) — The Carter administration provided its fullest public justification yesterday for the decision to normalize relations with China, but in separate presentations President Carter's two chief foreign-policy advisers seemed to differ over what the development meant for the Soviet Union.

Although Mr. Carter reportedly approved the speeches of both Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, the two again appeared to approach relations with the Soviet from different perspectives, underscoring a phenomenon that has persisted for most of the past two years.

Mr. Vance, who has been concerned that the Moscow might regard the new ties with Peking as directed against it, stressed that the United States wanted to keep relations with Peking and Moscow on as even-handed a basis as possible. Mr. Brzezinski, who seems much more skeptical of Soviet intentions than Mr. Vance, emphasized the strategic advantages accruing to the United States through its ties with China.

Both men, however, viewed the new relations with China as an important and beneficial development . Spokesmen for both, moreover, were sensitive to the frequent assertion in Washington that they see Soviet relations in different perspectives.

Speeches 'Quite Compatible'

Mr. Brzezinski said in a telephone conversation that his and Mr. Vance's speeches "were quite compatible " and that each had received the other's text. Nevertheless, their speeches again dramatized the reluctance of Mr. Vance to be perceived as critical of the Soviet Union or to use the China relationship in a way that might alarm Moscow.

Mr. Brzezinski, citing Soviet involvement around the world in ways not to Washington liking, seems more willing to criticize the Soviet Union and to view the China ties in that context.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski spoke at a conference at the State Department to acquaint about 500 businessmen about the new developments in relations with China and Taiwan. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps also addressed the group.

The significance of the move to normalize relations with Peking has been a matter of considerable discussion within the administration ever since Mr. Carter's surprise announcement Dec. 15.

Mr. Brzezinski, who played a central role in the diplomacy, said: "Few actions will contribute more to the security and stability of our important positions around the rim of Asia than a constructive involvement with China. As we improve our relations with Peking, China will also wish to keep us involved in the region and not, as in the past, seek to drive us away."

He noted that for the first time in decades, the United States "can enjoy simultaneously good relations with both China and Japan."

Apparently to calm Soviet concerns, Mr. Vance said: "Let me emphasize that in normalizing relations we acted in a way that does not threaten any other nation, but that can increase the sense of community of nations that we seek to encourage."

"Equilibrium and stability, not isolation, are our strategic objectives," he said. "For this reason, we also look forward to the early conclusion of the SALT agreement with the Soviet Union and to improvement of our trade relations with the Soviet as well as the Chinese."

A senior State Department official said that Mr. Vance was signaling that trade concessions, such as most-favored-nation tariff treatment, would be given to China and the Soviet Union at the same time and not separately, so as to show Washington was not playing favorites.

Mr. Brzezinski addressed the global situation and found areas of concern, often linked to Soviet policies, in such areas as Iran, Indochina and the Horn of Africa, but, he added, that "without being pollyannaish, this administration is basically optimistic."

Visit to Japan Follows

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (AP)— Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will visit Japan after his visit to the United States Jan. 29 to Feb. 5, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Strikes Spread Through Spain

MADRID, Jan. 16, (Reuters) — Workers at SEAT, Spain's largest car manufacturers, began a three-day strike for higer wages today, joining 14,000 Chrysler workers on an indefinite walkout.

In Madrid, bar, restaurant, hotel and cafe workers began a three-day strike for more pay, a 40-hour work week and other benefits. But agreement was reached today between workers and management of the state-owned railroad system on a new wage contract, thus avoiding another 24-hour rail strike set for tomorrow. A strike last Thursday left Spain without train service.

The 32,000 SEAT workers from 11 factories and offices throughout the country want a 16-percent wage increase. Management has offered to keep salaries at their present level and grant raises to workers whose wages are below a certain level. Chrysler officials said that they hoped the strike, which began yesterday, would not last much longer since the difference between their offer and the workers' demands amounted to the equivalent of $4.28 a month.

Cosmonauts Said Fit After 139-Day Flight

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Two Soviet cosmonauts who spent a record 139 days in space have recovered from a decrease in muscle tone, Deputy Health Minister Avetik Burnazyan said this week.

He said that scientists had put the pair through a successful program of massages, physical exercises and closely regulated movement. Most ill effects of the return to gravity on Nov. 2 disappeared within five days, he said.

Art Treasures Stolen From Lyons Cathedral

LYONS, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Art and historical objects worth $2.5 million were stolen from the Cathedral of St. Jean, among them the robe that Pope Pius VII wore to Napoleon's coronation, police said yesterday.

Enameled and ivory objects of the 13th century, a 16th-century cross, gem-encrusted chalices, plates, cups and tapestries were taken last Thursday from the treasure room of the cathedral, police said.

They said that they suspect an inside job because the key to the treasure room was missing for a day last month.

In Chalon-sur-Soane, police said, an intruder smashed a 16th-century stained-glass window and entered the Cathedral of St. Vincent; all that was taken was the equivalent of $5 in a collection box.

Leftists Occupy Mexico Embassy In San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Leftist youths demanding the release of political prisoners occupied the Mexican Embassy and the office of the Organization of American States today, taking hostages in both buildings.

A security officer at the embassy was wounded while resisting the occupation by the group, a spokesman said. The youths, who covered their faces with red handkerchiefs and said they belonged to the leftist United Popular Action Front, also occupied the Red Cross building. It was not known whether they were holding any hostages there.

The youths demanded the release of "hundreds of political prisoners" and the publication of a manifesto in the nation's newspapers.

The coordinated action by the teen-agers, most of them students, occurred less than 24 hours after a group of 40 mothers of political prisoners began a sitdown demonstration in the United Nations Information Office. The mothers ended their vigil late yesterday after getting no help from UN officials.

India Bus Crash Kills 37

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16 (AP) — At least 37 passengers were killed and 11 injured, several seriously, when a bus plunged into a 150-meter-deep ravine in Kerala State, south India, the United News of India reported today.

Brezhnev Letter On Arms Sales Angers Italians

ROME, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Italian politicians today angrily denounced a letter from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to Premier Giulio Andreotti warning him not to sell arms to China and to tell his Western allies not to do so either.

Socialist Party official Fabrizio Cicchitto said, "Brezhnev's letter is an intolerable interference" and a Soviet attempt to "blackmail" Italy and Western Europe.

Social Democratic Party Secretary Pietro Longo said the letter was like that "of a governor to a provincial proconsul."

Luigi Granelli, foreign affairs spokesman of Mr. Andreotti's ruling Christian Democratic Party, said Italy must make its choices independently and "cannot but fight both expansionist tendencies and those of encirclement of the nations that pursue a different world strategy."

The Chinese are known to have been interested in Italian anti-aircraft, missile, radar and other systems, but Mr. Brezhnev's letter indicated the Italians have so far rejected Chinese attempts to place firm orders.

UN Food Unit Approves Aid

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP) — The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has approved food aid totaling $11 million for seven countries, among which Vietnam will get the largest amount, an official announcement said today.

Emergency food aid will be provided for victims of floods in Vietnam and India, for cyclone-affected people in Sri Lanka, for drought relief in Mauritania, for displaced persons in Lebanon and for refugees in Bangladesh and Honduras, FAO said.

Vietnam will receive $2.5 million in additional en

On the Arts Agenda

A dance season from Jan. 22 to March 10 at the Espace Pierre Cardin in Paris will open with Maina Gielgud's spectacle "Steps, Notes and Creaks" — presented earlier in London and retitled "Petits Pas et Crac" for Paris. It will have a "day in the life of two dancers" format, comprising the rehearsal and performance of excerpts from the romantic repertory. Gielgud , and Jonathan Kelly will deal with the Black Swan pas de deux from "Swan Lake" under Rosella Hightower (Jan. 22-29). "Giselle" under Yvette Chauvire (Jan. 30-Feb. 5) and "Sleeping Beauty" with Svetlana Beriosova (Feb. 6-10). The programs also will include a solo and improvisation in contemporary dance by Gheorghe Caciuleanu. Jean-Michel Damase will provide the musical accompaniment for the programs. The season will be completed by two contemporary dance troupes, the Susan Buirge Dance Theater (Feb. 13-24) and Le Cercle (Feb. 28-March 10), both with two programs.

* * *

American conductor Robert Maxym, a finalist in the 1977 Karajan Conducting Competition and now in his second season a conductor with the Saarland State Theater in Saarbruecken, will make his Berlin debut Jan. 24 conducting the Berlin Radio Symphony in the Philharmonie. The concert, in the "RIAS Presents" series, includes Mozart's "Figaro" Overture, Kodaly's "Hary Janos" Suite, Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 21 (K467) with Melvyn Tan as soloist, and Prokofiev's Violin Concerto No. 1 with Roswitha Randacher as soloist.

U.S. Critics Call Cheever Stories Best '78 Fiction

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (UPI) — "The Stories of John Cheever" and a book by Garry Wills on the drafting of the Declaration of Independence are among five winners of the 1978 National Book Critics Circle awards.

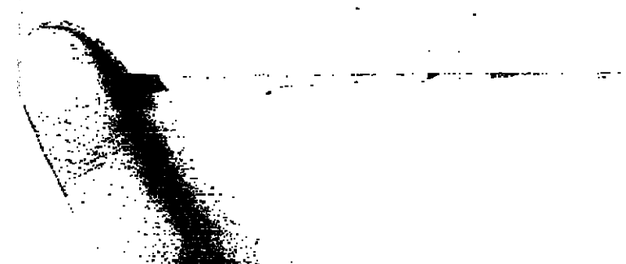
The group of 200 critics, reviewers and book-review editors from across the United States selected five works yesterday as "the best new books by American authors published in the United States in 1978."

The award-winning books: fiction, "The Stories of John Cheever"; poetry, "Hello, Darkness: The Collected Poems of L.E. Sissman," edited by Peter Davison; criticism, "Modern Art: 19th and 20th Centuries, Selected Papers," by Meyer Schapiro; nonfiction, "Facts of Life," by Maureen Howard, the story of an Irish Catholic girl's maturation in Bridgeport, Conn., and "Inventing America: Jefferson's Declaration of Independence," by Garry Wills.

The awards will be presented here Jan. 25.

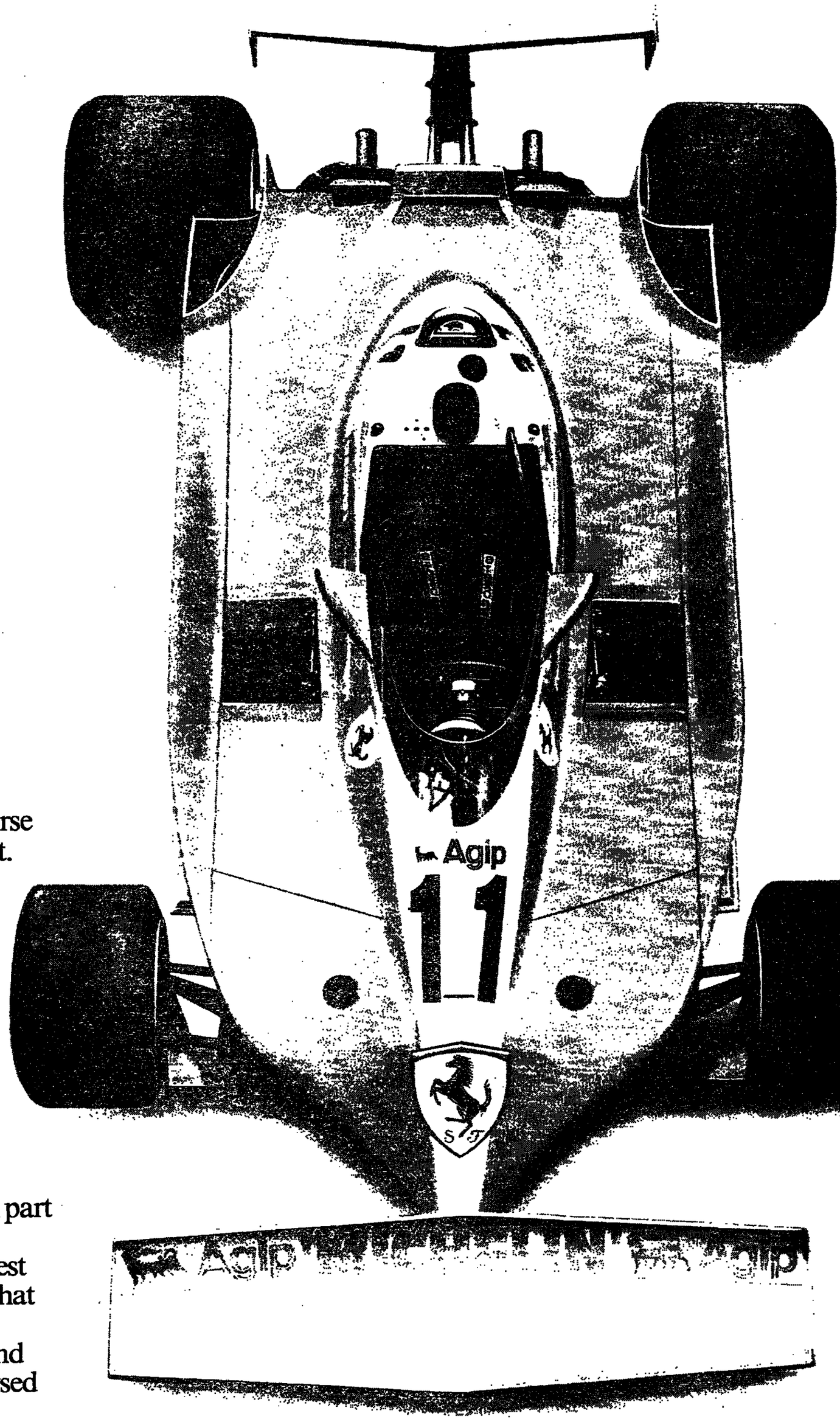
Hapsburg Tomb Found

BRUGES, Belgium, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — Belgian archaeologists believe they have discovered the nearly 500-year-old tomb of Mary of Burgundy, wife of Maximilian I, heir to the Hapsburgs, in front of the main altar of Notre Dame Church.



هكذا من الأصل

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FIAT

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Wednesday, January 17, 1979

Who Is Khomeini?

A great power should never be in the position that the United States now finds itself in Iran of knowing so little about a figure — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini — central to a crisis with immense implications for the United States. Yet to avoid offending the shah, U.S. officials long accepted his demand to shun contact with all opposition elements. Until just the other day the CIA could not even lay its hands on some of Mr. Khomeini's voluminous — and revealing — writings. It is hard to imagine a more painful instance of willful self-blinding.

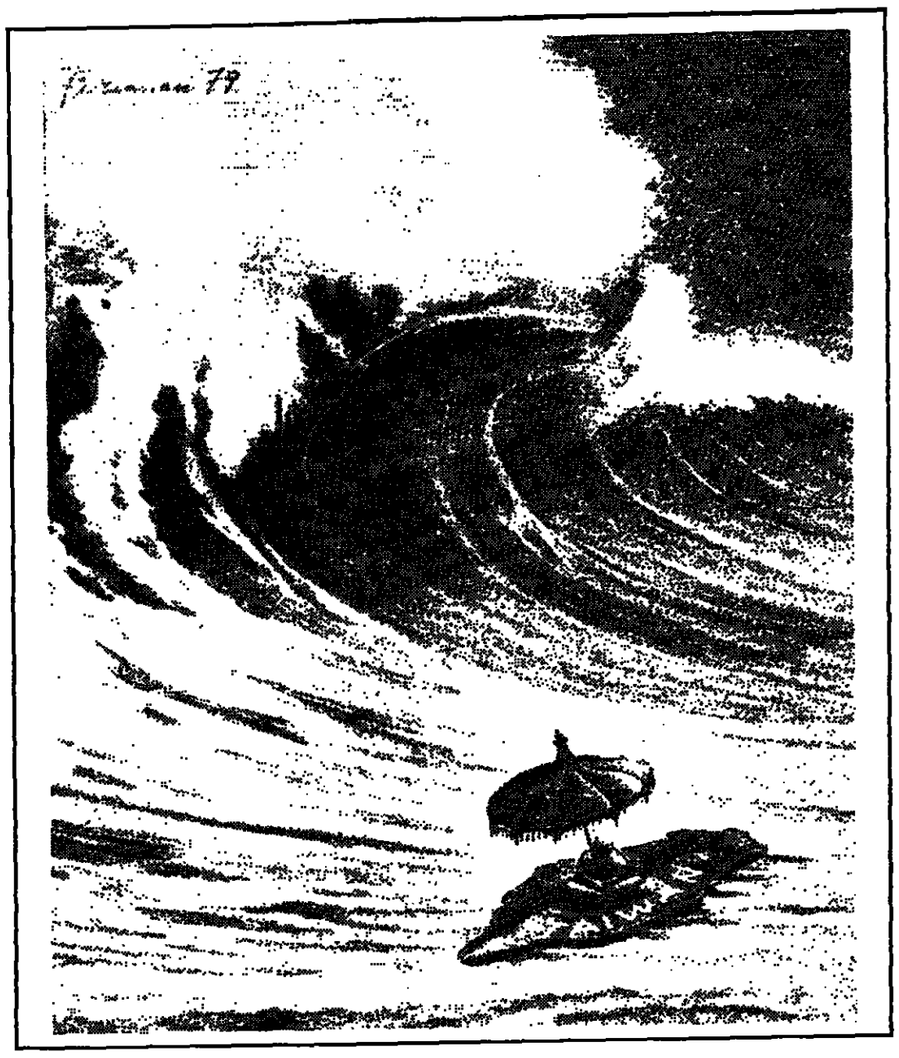
Still, several important things about the man can be said. First. Ayatollah Khomeini's own recent statements to U.S. journalists raise the question of whether, once in power, he would be less autocratic than the shah. His mandate, he claims, arises from street demonstrations that make him "the only leader." He and only he has the right to dismiss the present government and form and "supervise" a new one in which civil liberties would be doled out according to his personal conception of the national interest. "Strongman" is a title he finds aceptable.

Second, Ayatollah Khomeini has strong anti-U.S. tendencies. His drive for power is based on the claim that U.S. power not only created the shah but is now trying to create a succession. The other day, when Secretary of State Vance pleaded that the fragile transitional regime of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar be given "every chance," Mr. Khomeini responded by denouncing Mr. Bakhtiar and setting up the outlines of an alternative "Islamic republic." He would, he says, reverse the shah's cooperation in regional security, intelligence bases, oil supply, diplomacy and so on. If, as some suggest, he is merely maneuvering for post-shah position, it seems inescapable that he sees his political future in terms that directly undercut U.S. interests.

Finally, his power may be peaking. By virtue of having come to symbolize resistance to the shah, he has acquired great personal appeal. It is not so clear that with the shah is gone his influence will stay as high. For 15 years, this 78-year-old holy man has been forced to live in exile and while obviously this has not tarnished his claim to religious leadership, it can hardly have left him well suited to deal with the tremendous social and economic changes that have touched Iran in that time. This is something quite apart from the inconclusive discussion, in which Ayatollah Khomeini himself has lately taken part, over whether his religious views are consistent with the efficient functioning of Iran as a modern, or modernizing, state. Knowledgeable people can identify other religious figures, plus civilians, ready to come forward when the storm abates.

All this does not mean the United States should risk arousing Iranian nationalism and his ire by working against Mr. Khomeini. Quite the contrary. The wiser course is to let Iranian politics unfold without putting U.S. fingerprints on the process, to keep an eye on Ayatollah Khomeini's weaknesses as well as his strengths, and to hold on. In any event, there should be no illusions that, from a U.S. viewpoint, he gives every evidence of being bad news.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Moving Toward Freer Trade

After years of negotiation at Geneva, the world's trading powers have tentatively agreed to major revision of the rules governing international commerce. The pact is welcome. It lowers tariffs by an average of one-third. More important, it restricts the use of other protectionist barriers to trade and provides mechanisms for disciplining the rule-breakers.

* * *

Sensible as they are, these reforms will be difficult to sell to the new Congress, which must pass the enabling legislation. All U.S. consumers and companies doing business abroad stand to benefit. But trade liberalization leads to lower profits and fewer jobs in dozens of industries faced with competition from imports. Congress has shown itself only too responsive to the pleas of these potential losers.

The traditional obstacles to open trade — tariffs and fixed import quotas — remain obstacles, but their significance was diminished by tariff cuts in the 1960s. Today the critical threats to U.S. exporters and importers are less easily corrected. Japan, for example, makes it so hard to get import licenses for some products that foreigners don't even try.

Other violations of the spirit of free trade are subtler. International alliances are fashioned to freeze out the products of third parties. European aircraft manufacturers (and sometimes their U.S. rivals) form production consortiums, handing a wing-assembly contract to this country and a landing-gear order to that one in return for guaranteed sales to government-owned airlines. And state-subsidized steel companies throughout the industrial world keep their prices high at home while selling their surpluses below cost abroad.

The new agreement promises to impose some restraint on this unruliness by defining unfair practices, specifying the limits of retaliation and establishing a grievance procedure. For example, government agencies like the French postal service, the Japanese telephone system or the Tennessee Valley Authority would be expected to adhere to procurement procedures that give foreign bidders a fair chance. Most export subsidies would be banned for industrial goods and reduced for agricultural products. In return, importing nations would agree to exclude tax-subsidized foreign goods only when domestic industries are injured.

* * *

Congress is not likely to reject the trade pact out of hand. The danger is that it will be nibbled to death by special interests. Big vulnerable industries, like textiles, will push for outright exemption; smaller industries will gnaw away at its intricate legal foundations.

That puts the burden on the Carter administration. It must rally public support for more open trade among consumers and exporters. And it must calculate what changes are acceptable in principle — and acceptable to our trade partners. Administration programs to aid workers made jobless by imports are needed on grounds of fairness. Workers, particularly the unskilled, should not suffer from freer trade. Such programs might also mollify the unions that pack the heaviest protectionist punch in Washington.

* * *

The Geneva agreement is worth a fight. It would shore up the badly eroded commitment of the industrial nations to open trade. Acceptance will mean new markets for efficient producers and higher income for all participating nations. Rejection could signal a return to the protectionist policies of the 1930s — policies that reward inefficiency, strain international alliances and threaten jobs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Gulf and the Tier

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — With the falling apart of Iran, two international security problems come front and center. One is the problem of the Gulf which has economic and political impact around the world.

The other is the problem of the "northern tier" which has military and political consequences. Though linked, the two need separate consideration — if only to cut through the fog of confusion generated by metaphors such as the arc of tension or crescent of crisis.

The tide of affairs in the Gulf has been regulated, for most of the past decade, by the interplay of three countries — Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. On oil matters, Saudi Arabia has acted as a drag on the thrust of Iran and Iraq for higher prices.

A Drag

Iran has acted as a drag on the bent of the Saudis and Iraqis toward militant Arabism. The monarchical regimes in Iran and Saudi Arabia have together worked to check the radical thrust of Iraq's Ba'ath regime.

With Iran knocked out of the balance, Saudi Arabia and its oil wealth become that much more important, and that much more exposed. The Saudis have already followed the Iraqi lead in allowing a big oil price hike for this year, and in condemning the Camp David framework agreement for peace between Egypt and Israel. Unless a new presence is added in the Gulf, the Saudis will surely move further in the direction of higher oil prices and more conflict in the Near East.

The northern tier is a phrase used to describe the states which stand between the Soviet Union and access to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. Turkey, Iran and Pakistan are not exactly powerhouses. They were not able to prevent the Russians from fueling Ethiopia's war against Somalia in 1977, nor the war of Syria and Egypt against Israel in 1973, nor even the war of India and Bangladesh against Pakistan in 1971.

Still the military connection of those three states with this country tended to constrain Soviet ambitions. The Russians have had problems of access to their proteges in the Middle East and Africa and even Southeast Asia.

Out of Game

But now Iran is out of the game, and Turkey and Pakistan are softening their opposition to the Soviet Union. Afghanistan, the country to the northeast of Pakistan, has become, since a coup last spring, something of a Soviet satellite.

Reconstituting the northern tier, in these circumstances, seems wellnigh impossible. It is not even particularly reassuring that the United States and its allies are trying to shore up Turkey economically and give aid and comfort to Pakistan. For the northern tier was useful as a continuous strip, a belt or chain. With Iran, the strongest link, gone, it does little good to fortify other links. Only a big turn in Iran — only, to put it bluntly, a military coup — can restore the northern tier.

The dim prospects for the northern tier make firming up the Persan Gulf all the more urgent. There at least the Carter administration has a good theoretical position. The president tells questioners that if Iran were unable to assert influence in the Gulf, the United States would certainly bear a greater responsibility to insure stability there.

But operationally the administration has done the reverse of assuring stability in the Gulf. To be sure it dispatched a carrier task force from the Philippines toward the Indian Ocean. But that force has been held up east of Singapore — a first advertisement of weakness.

Next there was an announcement that a squadron of F-15 fighters would be stationed for a month in Saudi Arabia. But the squadron is unarmed — a second advertisement of weakness. The reason given for not arming the squadron is that it would have required, under the War Powers Act, congressional consent. That, especially since consent could easily have been obtained, constitutes a third advertisement of weakness.

Then came the botching of the flight of the F-15s. Originally they were to stop in Spain for refueling. The Spaniards refused when the flight was made public, and the refueling had to be switched to Portugal — a fourth advertisement of weakness.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown is said to be "livid," about the Spanish fiasco. He ought to be, indeed he ought to have somebody's head for it — and publicly. Especially since one of the strange features of this curious period of U.S. flabbiness has been the near invisibility of the secretary of defense.

Letters

Manila Replies

Apropos The Washington Post editorial "Philippine Bases Agreement" (IHT, Jan. 5), I believe that concerning the new Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement, President Carter's administration should be embarrassed not by the "nature" of President Marcos administration, in which anyway The Washington Post apparently refuses to see anything positive, but by the fact that it took so long for the United States to recognize and correct the inadequacies, defects, inequalities and injustices in the provisions of the old agreement that not only violated Philippine sovereignty but also operated against the interests of the Filipino people.

AMANTE R. MANZANO.
Charge d'Affaires,
Embassy of the Philippines.
Paris.

Of Cults, Nietzsche

In his article "Cults and Surrender of Judgment" (IHT, Dec. 12) Arthur Janov has said a mouthful — much of it undoubtedly true, none of it very new. Over a hundred years ago, Friedrich Nietzsche (Freddy *who?*) announced that "God is dead" — or so he would have it. Of course modern follow-the-leader man was, and has continued to be, shocked at this monumental heresy and, in order to deny it, took refuge in the easy defense of distorting — or not really bothering to investigate further — Nietzsche's deeper meaning. In effect he was saying it is necessary for "God" to be dead, for "His" authority to be eliminated from man's consciousness, if there is ever to be hope for humanity reaching that joyous, creative state of the Superman — not the comic-strip savior, but Nietzsche's symbol and meaning of the eternally rejuvenating earth, his vision of "the truth that shall be." He told us, through Zarathustra, "I teach you the Superman. Man is something that must be overcome" — meaning, in part, that man's religious and idolatrous ways, among other things, must be changed and eliminated. Then he went on to predict. "All gods are dead; now the Superman can live."

Like Janov, Nietzsche saw the obvious parallel and the cause/effect relationship in parental authority and the needs that cultism attempts to satisfy. His attack on Christianity (which he reminded us had begun as a cult) was balanced by a similar dislike of other religions, though he tempered his criticism of Buddhism, calling it "a hundred times more realistic." In his image of the new man, of what mankind might be, he insisted. "You will never again pray, never again worship, never again rest in limitless trust — you must refuse to be entranced by an ultimate wisdom, an ultimate good, an ultimate power . . ."

Nietzsche's major theme, arrived at in his later works after finally overcoming his own nihilism, saw an infinite joy in existence, but a joy that could by reached only through self-sufficiency and personal initiative developed within the sovereign individual. Man at his best, he seemed to say, was an independent doer, an overcomer, a creator — neither a follower nor a leader. Unfortunately, what had been developed at Jonestown — and is still being developed in many other places throughout the world today — was, of course, the exact opposite of Neitzsche's postulate for joy.

ROBERT C. RAY.
Albufeira, Portugal.

A Moral Defeat

The recent U.S. reversal of its diplomatic relationship with China must be viewed in light of the inevitability of cooperation between China and the United States in the long run. The blame has to be put on successive U.S. administrations for not pursuing the kind of policy that could have helped to make the domestic Chinese situation such that the step of closer cooperation might have been a morally acceptable one, once it had to be taken. Now, the absence of such a policy has led the United States to a moral defeat.

For the second time in its history, the United States has abandoned an ally. And this time it is not, as in the case of Vietnam, merely a matter of failing to stand up to one's pledges. This time the United States has overtly abandoned one of its most faithful friends. It is a shameful event in American history.

In consideration of the geopolitical situation, cooperation with mainland China has become necessary. But the United States ought to have withdrawn full recognition of the Taipei government without giving it to Peking. While acknowledging the existence of two Chinese regimes, would have been a policy of both practicality and acceptable morals to recognize neither government as the only legal one and still have economic and military ties with both.

CLEMENS HEMER.
Norrkoping, Sweden.

Circulation Up

One important part of Robert Hershey's report on Fleet Street is totally incorrect when he refers to the circulation of the Guardian (IHT, Jan. 9).

During the second half of 1978, circulation steadily increased month by month from a figure of approximately 280,000 to comfortably over 300,000 copies a day. The present figure is approximately 320,000. We anticipate that the Audit Bureau of Circulation will certify an average sale of 293,700 for the period of July-December, 1978.

R. GRANT DAVIDSON,
Int. Advertisement Director,
The Guardian.
London.

Harry Debelius From Madrid:

Strike fever is gripping the country. . . The affliction has worrisome implications in the context of the current economic slump.

MADRID — One day last week all Spain's trains stopped runing for 24 hours, Madrid's firemen staged a one-hour work stoppage, and construction and metal-workers went on strike. Coal miners and workers in a number of other industries were also doing anything but work. Hotel and restaurant employees joined the walk-out yesterday along with Spain's automobile workers.

Airline stewards and air controllers joined forces to eliminate in-flight services and slow down national air traffic to the flying speed of a kiwi early this month.

A hotel and restaurant employees' strike in the Canary Islands during the Christmas holidays — the high season there — was highlighted by violence involving pickets and by discomfort without warning for paying guests. It cost the islanders millions of dollars in potential tourist revenue for the season. The losses in the future may be even greater, because of disgruntled customers who will not return and because of the higher prices that the sharp wage boosts will bring.

Virus

Strike fever is gripping the country. Doctors, civil servants, municipal policemen, bus drivers, bottled-gas distributors, transport workers — even driving-school instructors — have got the virus. Apart from the inconveniences and uncertainties which the Spanish people are inflicting on themselves (and on the tourist industry, a major one in this country), their strike-fever affliction has worrisome implications for the nation in the context of the current economic slump, and possibly even more disturbing implications in the light of the political situation.

The day the trains stopped, there were an extimated half-million Spaniards on strike, out of the potential labor force of about 11 million. Another 1 million of the labor force were out of work, victims of rising unemployment. Those circumstances would be uncomfortable for countries with stronger economies than that of Spain, not to mention more firmly established political systems.

Don't think, however, that the working people and their union leaders are the only ones with a me-first attitude. That attitude, for many reasons, is a part of the mood of the country. The annual industrial investment figure has been dropping steadily over the past five years, meaning that Spanish industry is becoming decapitalized, and obsolete machinery is not being replaced.

If the five-year toboggan ride of the Spanish economy into the deep chasm of recession remains unchecked, widespread material hardship will not be the only result, political tensions will increase, complicating the already difficult task of consolidating the new democratic constitutional monarchy.

The Madrid stock market is still pointing down, in a slide that began long before Generalissimo's Francisco Franco's death on Nov. 20, 1975.

True, losses in the Madrid "Bolsa" averaged only about 11 percent in 1978, compared with 32 percent in 1977, and the volume of trading was a bit higher last year than the year before, although it was still only half the volume of 1976 — itself a bad year.

The production of farm tractors during the first 10 months of 1978 (latest statistics available) was nearly 24 percent less than in the same period the previous year. New car sales were 4 percent lower in the 10-month period than the same period in 1977, although it is fair to say that automobile exports increased sharply, mostly thanks to the new Ford Fiesta plant near Valencia. Continuing car exports will be sorely needed in 1979, a year in which government economists foresee a negative trade balance.

How much of Spain's capital has made it past the barrier of currency restrictions to reach safe havens in Switzerland, Costa Rica, the Philippines and other countries is unknown. In addition, a lot of Spanish investment potential is being tucked away in old socks, in the form of diamonds, the annual sale of which has quadrupled since Gen. Franco's death — and despite government regulations designed to limit the importation of precious stones.

Gold ingots are not available for trading among private individuals in Spain, but there is an all-time record boom in gold medallions of all types. These medallions, stamped out in ever-increasing numbers by private companies, are expensive in terms of the international market price of gold by weight, but for Spaniards with pesatas to spare, they have almost biblical advantages.

Whether they commemorate the late dictator's deeds or postage-stamp issues, the medallions are like treasures stored up in heaven: neither does the moth consume, nor fire, nor rust. They also represent wealth that is safe from the increasingly prying eye of the Spanish tax inspector. There are no bank records or divident payments to be traced. Many buyers consider that in these times of inflation and economic and political uncertainty, the medallions will also retain at least the value of the gold of which they are made. Even if they bring no profit, they are a kind of tax-free hedge against inflation the advantage of easy convertibility when needed.

As if capitalist dropouts needed further encouragement, the separatist ETA (Basque Homeland the Liberty) is doing a very thorough job of extinguishing the fires of industry in the Basque country. "Revolutionary taxes" and the murder or crippling of "uncooperative" businessmen have already driven many entrepreneurs and prospective investors out of the Basque provinces to other parts of Spain, where some have re-established their businesses but other have chosen simply to live off their wealth until they can see a clearer political and economic horizon. The per capita income of the Basque region — traditionally one of Spain's richest regions — is in retrograde.

Extremist movements of the left and right are hard at work sowing confusion, consternation and discord, in an apparent attempt to weaken the structure of the new democracy. Assuming that their aim is to topple that democracy, they stand to benefit considerably from the widespread me-first attitude and the lack of a national community spirit.

Perhaps Spaniards are not more selfish than the people of other nations. It could easily be argued that Frenchmen or even Americans might react the same way, faced with the same kind of uncertainties. Yet Spaniards have a special reason at this point in history for pulling the economic oars in unison, and that reason is more political than economic: the need to keep the economic storm from washing away the still wobbly foundations of the profound political change which they have just accomplished.

No doubt it is utopian to expect political leaders to act like statesmen even in this, Spain's long-awaited moment of truth. But it would be encouraging to see a bit more attention paid to national rather than partisan, interests. The decisions on the part of the government to put off the expected rise in gasoline and other fuel prices, as well as the anticipated devaluation of the peseta, until after the general elections of next March are clearly political ones, freeing the ruling Union of the Democratic Center Party from the onus of taking unpopular measures so close to voting time.

Failure

The failure last month of labor unions, management associations and government to reach agreement on a pact incorporating economic guidelines for 1978 — to substitute for the lapsed Moncloa Pact — is probably attributable to a lack of sincerity and a lack of the will to compromise, on the part of every one at the bargaining table. But the government looks even more insincere when (after decreeing new wage ceilings in lieu of a pact) it authorizes the violation of the ceilings in the first major labor dispute to come up, that of the state-run railways, the precedent is ominous.

If the French government accedes to the Spanish demand for full cooperation in facing the ETA menace, and if Eurocommunist Santiago Carrillo continues to stick to the rules of Western-style democracy even more diligently than some of the politicians from other parties, me-first-ism could turn out to be a bigger threat to Spain that the old bugaboos of Communism and terrorism.

International Opinion

Thailand's Dilemma

Dominoes in Southeast Asia have got a sudden wobbly feeling after Vietnam's breathtaking blitzkrieg through Cambodia. Thailand, in hapless juxtaposition has long een struggling with refugees fleeing from the auto-genocidal Cambodian Communist Pol Pot regime. It is now flooded with Cambodians fleeing from ther new Vietnamese Communist masters, among them some of the leading Cambodian tyrants and their henchmen. . .

Thailand has long been busy enough policing its frontiers against the turmoil next door. It is now preparing to defend them, in the hope of deterring the next advance by the new united Vietnam, under its militant Communist leadership and with an enormous arsenal of captured modern U.S. weapons. . . Only last summer the Vietnamese leaders were touring these [Southeast Asian] countries asking for trade and aid and assuring them of peaceful intentions. . . So much for those who pooh-poohed the domino theory and said that Vietnam was too busy with problems of reconstructionn to think of adventures.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

A Policy of Weakness?

The "Camp David" euphoria that prevailed last autumn in the United States has given way to a more somber outlook following the Soviet success in Cambodia. The new situation seems to underscore U.S. weakness and Soviet strength. Sending a few unarmed jets to fly about in Saudi Arabia will not do much to alter this. The experience of pre-1939 teaches that expansion must be confronted by convincing power if a major conflict is to be avoided. Are Chamberlain and Daladier, Hitler's appeasers, beginning to cast their shadow across today's events?

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 17, 1904

NEW YORK — The Detroit Tribune commented in an editorial: "Since Cuba is demonstrating its ability to govern itself about as honestly and intelligently as the Americans who live this side of the Florida strait, the hope of starving the Cubans into annexation and of intervention must be abandoned. Those who demand a return to the U.S. military occupation of the island, such as we had until 2 years ago, should take note of this and abandon these overblown desires. Cuba is very poor in purse, but it is admittedly rich in resources."

Fifty Years Ago

January 17, 1929

LONDON — Lady Bailey accomplished her 18,000-mile solo flight from London to Cape Town and back this afternoon, when her little 30-horsepower Moth airplane settled gracefully on the snowy landing field at Croydon. Lady Bailey left Croydon seven months ago and made the flight in leisurely, almost casual, fashion, although parts of her journey were over deserts and jungle where landing would have been fatal. It is the first time that a woman flier ever made a London-Cape Town round trip, and it is said to be the longest solo flight ever made.

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Dollar Aid Detailed by Bundesbank

Poehl Fears Inflation Of '79 Money Supply

From Wire Dispatches

BERLIN, Jan. 16 — The Bundesbank's dollar support in 1978 and intervention within the joint European float, the snake, totaled 32 billion Deutsche marks, Karl Otto Poehl, vice president of the West German central bank, said today. However, he added that while West Germany could not neglect its international responsibilities, he thought such massive intervention could not be continued indefinitely.

Addressing a meeting of bankers and businessmen here, Mr. Poehl reported that Bundesbank dollar support alone amounted to 24 billion DM while the remaining 8 billion DM was used for intervention in the snake.

He stressed that the central bank's intervention plus substantial credits to U.S. monetary authorities for intervention were largely responsible for growth in the broadly defined West German money supply of 11.5 percent last year, well above the 8-percent-growth target. He noted that money-supply growth in the last quarter was near 14 percent, implying increased intervention in the final three months of 1978.

The Bundesbank's net foreign assets increased 20 billion DM in 1978, Mr. Poehl remarked, explaining that this also contributed to the expansion of the domestic money supply.

Mr. Poehl questioned the Bundesbank's ability to continue a policy which had tolerated a strong monetary expansion but which also had dangerous inflationary implications, especially in view of the fact that a 1979 economic growth of 3.5 to 4 percent is now widely expected in West Germany.

Underlining Mr. Poehl's concern, the Bundesbank, in its latest report released today, said that the high rate at which central bank money stock has grown in recent months will have to be almost halved if the 6-to-9 percent growth target for the 12 months ending October is to be met. Between October and December, central bank money stock grew at an annual rate of around 13½ percent, the Bundesbank added.

In his speech, distributed by the Bundesbank, Mr. Poehl warned that while the central bank could not neglect Germany's "international responsibilities," maintenance of domestic monetary stability must remain the prime target of its policy. It is the Bundesbank's view, he stressed, that the economic and political strength of West Germany largely has depended, and will so in the future, on the stability of the nation's currency.

As inevitable as intervention in foreign exchange markets last year might have been, Mr. Poehl said, it is, in my view, equally certain that such a policy cannot be continued" unchecked.

A major precondition for reduced intervention and more stable exchange rates is a better international equilibrium in current accounts. Estimates for the U.S. current-account deficit for 1978 being halved this year do not appear to be unrealistic, Mr. Poehl noted. But, he added, such a reduction was not sufficient to reduce tensions on foreign exchange markets. The U.S. government must also succeed in its anti-inflation policy and return confidence in the dollar, he said.



Karl Otto Poehl

Japan Sees Expansion

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — The Japanese economy is expanding gradually due mainly to recovery of domestic demand compensating for a fall in exports, the Economic Planning Agency said today. However, Daiwa Bank forecast today slightly slower growth in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1980, compared with the current fiscal year.

The EPA said in a monthly report that personal consumption, private housing starts, private capital outlays for plant and equipment, and public works are increasing steadily, while market prices of commodities are rising. November mining and industrial production increased 1 percent over the previous month, indicating that production is increasing at a faster pace than the April-September period.

These developments are also expected to improve profitability of many firms. Manufacturing companies' profits before tax and special items for the half-year ended Sept. 30 showed an increase of 22.6 percent over the preceding half-year period, the EPA said.

Separately, however, Daiwa Bank forecast 5 percent inflation-adjusted economic growth for Japan in fiscal 1979 ending March 31, 1980, compared with an estimated 5.2 percent in the current fiscal year. The bank also foresees steady increases in personal consumption, private capital outlay on plant and equipment and inventory investment. But they expect them to be partly offset by falls in public works and exports.

The bank also expects Japan's trade surplus to decrease to $20.60 billion in the next fiscal year from an estimated $24.00 billion in the fiscal year ending this coming March 31, with exports increasing slightly to $100 billion from $97 billion and imports rising more to $79.4 billion from $73 billion.

Merger Bill Aims to Bar Large Deals

Kennedy Proposal Seen Far-Reaching

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (WP) — Far-reaching antitrust legislation that would ban mergers between large U.S. corporations and all mergers involving the largest concerns has been drafted by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who is scheduled to become chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Under his proposal, which will be introduced within the next few weeks, the government for the first time would preclude mergers simply because of size in an effort to deal with the problem of economic concentration.

The bill would:

- Prohibit all mergers involving the 100 largest U.S. companies — those having $2.5 billion in either assets or annual revenues. However, companies at that level could merge only if they were willing to spin off assets of comparable value.
- Ban all mergers between two companies in the top 500 as well — those with at least either $350 million in revenues or $200 million in assets — unless they could be justified by proof of substantial economies of scale or other efficiences.
- Bar any firms in the top 500 category from acquiring any "leading" firms — companies that have 15 percent of a concentrated market. Large companies wanting to diversify into a new business would have to acquire a smaller firm or start from scratch.

The proposed legislation would keep intact for all other firms the current antitrust laws which test the legality of mergers and acquisitions in terms of their anti-competitive effect by barring combinations that may lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly. The Kennedy plan would not require proof of anticompetitive impact to stop a merger between large companies. The implicit assumption is that large size alone is troubling for economic, political and social reasons.

Power Concentration

Mergers between large companies that have none of the same line of business — called conglomerate mergers — have been difficult to challenge under current antitrust laws because an effect on a market or markets cannot be shown easily. But concerns have been raised by many that those mergers increase concentration of economic power in fewer and fewer hands.

Data collected by the Federal Trade Commission indicates that the percentage of manufacturing and mining assets accounted for by the top 100 industrial corporations increased from about 44 percent in 1955 to about 53 percent in 1977.

Carter Asks Congress For Waiver Extension

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — President Carter has asked Congress to extend the Treasury's authority to waive countervailing duties, arguing that failure to do so "is likely to prevent" a new multinational trade accord.

In a letter to Congress, Mr. Carter insisted that extension of that waiver "is essential to provide the Congress with time to consider the results" of the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva. "Failure to extend this authority is likely to prevent the reaching of a conclusion to these negotiations and could set back our national economic interests," he said. He urged Congress to "enact the necessary legislation at the earliest possible date." A fight over the waiver bill is expected, however.

Credit Lyonnais Is Bilked of $8.7 Million

PARIS, Jan. 16 (AP) — Credit Lyonnais confirmed today that it had been bilked of $8.7 million.

An Englishman responsible for managing clients' investments on the London Stock Exchange, Thomas Stoddard, disappeared at the time the alleged fraud was discovered three months ago and has been made the subject of a police investigation, a bank spokesman said. The bank declined to elaborate except to say that the fraud will not affect the interests of its clients.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

American Express Bid Proceeds

American Express took the formal first steps Tuesday in its proposed takeover of McGraw-Hill despite the publishing firm's promise of an all-out fight against the $830-million tender offer. Amex made a required filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission outlining its plan to buy any and all outstanding common shares of McGraw-Hill at $34 a share, its previously announced offering price. At the same time, McGraw-Hill filed suit to block the bid. McGraw-Hill shares, which were not traded Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, opened Tuesday at $33 a share. In a stinging denunciation of the proposed tender offer, chairman Harold McGraw Jr. called the bid "improper and illegal."

Honda Shifts Motorcycle Line to U.S.

Honda Motors is preparing to relocate all of its large motorcycle production lines to its U.S. factory in Ohio to help offset the dollar's depreciation against the yen. A company official in Tokyo says a test operation at the U.S. factory will begin in July and the eventual production target is set at 60,000 units annually. The models to be manufactured at the factory are between 750-1,000cc's in engine size. Honda will cease large motorcycle production in Japan and import from the Ohio factory.

Petro-Canada Seeking Pacific Pete

Petro-Canada, the Canadian government-owned oil company, plans a tender offer for all the common shares of Pacific Petroleums it does not own at $Can.65.02 a share if Pacific's board recommends accepting the offer to all shareholders. Petro-Canada currently owns slightly over 50 percent of Pacific's common. The company purchased a 48-percent interest from Phillips Petroleum for $Can.65.02 a share, or about $Can.671 million. At that time, Petro-Canada said it planned through a merger or amalgamation to offer all other Pacific shareholders the same price for their stock but said it would not be obliged to proceed if Pacific's directors did not support the move.

Sime Darby Making Bid for Guthrie

Sime Darby Holdings intends to proceed with its offer for Guthrie Corp. on the same terms as those indicated in its approach made on Jan.8 — 425 pence cash for every ordinary share, and 60 pence cash for every preferred share, valuing the company at about £122 million. On Monday, Guthrie's board rejected the offer, saying that the price proposed bore no relation to the instrinsic value of the company. Sime Darby and a subsidiary already hold a 4.79-percent stake in Guthrie. Both firms have plantation and trading interests in the Far East. The Malaysian government controls directly and indirectly about 27 percent of Sime Darby. On the London Stock Exchange, Guthrie shares rose 3 to 442 pence following the announcement. Sime Darby shares, rose 3 to 111. Analysts think the offer for Guthrie was well-timed as the company last month reported sharply lower profit of £2 million for the first six months compared with £8.7 million for all 1977.

Tengelmann to Buy 42% of A&P

The Tengelmann Group headquartered in Mulheiman der Ruhr, West Germany, has entered into agreements to purchase about 42 percent of the outstanding common shares of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. [A&P] from the Hartford Foundation and three other major shareholders. The Tengelmann investment will exceed $75 million. The privately-owned group owns and operates almost 2,000 retail food stores throughout West Germany and Austria.

NYSE Drops Sharply in Active Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — Fears the Bundesbank may reduce its support for the dollar sent New York Stock Exchange prices into a tailspin today and the market gave back all of yesterday's gain in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 13.08 points to 835.59, eclipsing yesterday's 12-point rise. Declining issues led advances 1,102 to 440 while volume rose to 30.34 million shares from 27.52 million yesterday.

Du Pont dropped four points to 138½. Yesterday it rose more than 10 points after announcing a stock split, dividend hike and higher fourth quarter profits. IBM tumbled 5⅞ to 309⅝. It also reported higher fourth-quarter net yesterday. Burroughs slumped 3½ to 74½ after reporting higher quarter net. Citicorp dropped 1⅛ to 25⅛ but Manufacturers Hanover was unchanged at 10⅝. Both reported higher fourth quarter results.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea tacked on ⅛ to 6⅝ before it was halted to announce that the Tengelmann group agreed to buy about 42 percent of its stock. Republic Steel was a bright spot, adding ⅝ to 25½ after reporting fourth quarter earnings more than doubled. International Paper lost ⅜ to 39 and Union Camp ⅛ to 49. Both posted higher december quarter profits.

Price on the American Stock Exchange also fell sharply in moderate trading as the market-value index fell 1.75 to 159.38 and the average price per share dropped 13 cents.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, profit-taking and anticipation of an increase in the government's estimated size of the 1978 soybean crop pushed soybean futures lower.

After the market closed, the Agriculture Department said production of corn for grain in the United States in 1978 is estimated at a record 7.08 billion bushels, up from the 6.89 billion previously forecast and 10 percent above the 1977 crop. The department also said the 1978 soybean crop was also a record 1.84 billion bushels, up from 1.81 billion forecast earlier and 5 percent above the 1.76 billion bushels produced in 1977.

Denmark Issue Priced at 99½

FRANKFURT, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — American Express International Banking's 70 million Deutschemark Eurobond was priced at par today. The eight-year issue carries a coupon of 5½ percent.

The Kingdom of Denmark's 100 million DM of six-year bonds were priced at 99½ with a coupon of 5¾ percent while a companion 100 million DM of 10-year bonds carried a coupon of 6½ percent and was priced at 99¼.

A 40-million-DM, eight-year private placement for Oesterreichische Kontrollbank was priced at 99½ with a coupon of 6 percent.

Meanwhile, in Paris, the amount of the French franc Eurobond for PSA Peugeot-Citroen has been raised to 175 million francs from 150 million and priced at a premium of 100¼. The other terms of the eight-year bond were unchanged with the issue carrying a coupon of 9¾ percent.

In the dollar market, Sumitomo Bank of Japan intends to issue $30 million of floating rate certificates of deposit on the international capital market. The coupon on the three-year notes would be set at quarter-point above the London interbank offered rate with a minimum of 5½ percent — equivalent terms to those offered on a previous issue for the same borrower in 1978.

Fed Said Tightening Credit Reins Again

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve has apparently tightened credit conditions again by boosting to 10⅝ from 10 percent its target interest rate on federal funds in the view of most analysts who closely monitor the Fed's activity and money market conditions.

The Fed's target on funds, reserves which banks lend one another, had been at 10 percent since mid-December. Sluggish growth in the nation's money supply since then had led most specialists to conclude no further tightening was in store.

But on Friday, the Fed raised some caution flags, selling treasury bills outright to dealers — the first time it had used that type of maneuver since October, 1977. Yesterday, the Fed gave additional evidence of a new tightening when it allowed the rate on federal funds to rise to 10⅝ percent without taking an overt action to stem the increase.

"You have to conclude the Fed is currently aiming at a 10⅛-percent target," stated David Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. He reasoned the action was aimed at bolstering the dollar, which has already recovered sharply from its 1978 decline. By taking action when the dollar is relatively strong, he said, the Fed is hoping to get "more bang for the buck."

'Carter Bonds' at Par

ZURICH, Jan. 16 (UPI) — The U.S. Treasury notes being sold in Switzerland tomorrow and Thursday were priced at par today. The so-called "Carter Bonds" will add 2 billion Swiss francs ($1.2 billion) to a war chest the United States can use to purchase dollars and thus stabilize rates on foreign exchange markets.

The four-year notes carry a coupon of 2.65 percent and two-and-a-half-year notes carry a coupon of 2.35 percent.

A similar sale in West Germany last month of notes denominated in Deutsche marks brought in the equivalent of $1.6 billion.

Swiss banking sources said Anthony Solomon, Treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs, who met today with Swiss officials to discuss international cooperation in stabilizing the dollar, discussed the possibility of a second sale of U.S. Treasury notes in Switzerland later this year. The central bank officials declined to confirm this report.

The Swiss franc notes can be purchased only by Swiss nationals and institutions or by foreigners who are Swiss residents.

Meanwhile, the dollar fell sharply in the foreign exchange trading following news of the Bundesbank's massive intervention last year to support the U.S. currency.

The price of gold surged on the dollar's weakness as well as news that 41 institutions bid for 1.5 million ounces of gold being offered by the U.S. Treasury.

OPEC Rise Fails To Recoup Loss

FRANKFURT, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — This year's phased 14.5-percent oil price increase by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will still leave the cartel's purchasing power from oil income 6 percent lower than it was in 1974, Deutsche Bank management board member Hans-Otto Thierbach said today.

He said a bank study comparing the development of oil prices and the export prices of industrial nations since 1974, using 1975 as base, found the purchasing power of OPEC oil was 104 in 1974, 100 in 1975, 107 in 1976, 105 in 1977, 95 in 1978, and will be 98 after this year's increase, he said.

Without the latest price increase, which will average 10 percent over the year, the combined payments surplus of OPEC nations would have been insignificant in 1979, he said. Deutsche Bank now estimates that OPEC members will have a combined payments surplus (including official transfers) of $5-to-$10 billion this year, in line with 1978, he said.

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Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Burroughs

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	786.10	679.10
Profits	111.35	94.07
Per share	2.73	2.32
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,460	2,130
Profits	253.36	215.18
Per share	6.21	5.31

Charter New York

4th Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	17.10	13.40
Per Share	1.94	1.53
Net Income	17.10	13.40
Per Share	1.94	1.52
Year	1978	1977
Oper. Net	55.20	45.60
Per Share	6.27	5.19
Net Income	55.20	45.50
Per Share	6.27	5.17

Citicorp

4th Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	118.50	92.80
Per Share	0.95	0.75
Net Income	117.20	92.60
Per Share	0.94	0.74
Year	1978	1977
Oper. Net	481.60	380.90
Per Share	3.88	3.05
Net Income	469.80	373.80
Per Share	3.79	2.99

Equimark

4th Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	2.64	1.99
Per Share	0.53	0.49
Net Income	2.63	2.00
Per Share	0.53	0.49
Year	1978	1977
Oper. Net	9.12	7.69
Per Share	2.06	1.87
Net Income	9.32	10.07
Per Share	2.11	2.45

First National Boston

4th Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	17.17	14.22
Per Share	1.40	1.16
Net Income	17.26	14.25
Per Share	1.40	1.17
Year	1978	1977
Oper. Net	62.74	46.77
Per Share	5.11	3.85
Net Income	62.91	46.22
Per Share	5.12	3.81

Manufacturers Hanover

4th Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	45.50	40.30
Per Share	1.39	1.24
Net Income	45.40	40.30
Per Share	1.39	1.24
Year	1978	1977
Oper. Net	181.70	157.90
Per Share	5.58	5.15
Net Income	181.90	157.50
Per Share	5.59	5.14

International Paper

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,100	948.00
Profits	81.00	64.00
Per Share	1.71	1.35
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	4,200	3,700
Profits	234.20	233.70
Per Share	4.94	4.98

Republic Steel

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	868.40	732.90
Profits	39.37	14.96
Per Share	2.43	0.93
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	3,480	2,910
Profits	111.08	41.03
Per Share	6.86	2.54

Union Camp

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	311.90	266.60
Profits	31.20	25.00
Per Share	1.29	1.04
Year	1978	19
Revenue	1,190	1,080
Profits	122.70	114.60
Per Share	5.06	4.73

Wells Fargo

4th Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	30.39	24.14
Per Share	1.35	1.09
Net Income	27.06	23.05
Per Share	1.20	1.04
Year	1978	1977
Oper. Net	115.88	86.38
Per Share	5.16	3.99
Net Income	110.14	85.36
Per Share	4.91	3.94

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 16

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.10		6.8	7	27	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24		7.4	7	201	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	13⅜	AM Intl	.28		1.1	9	305	25	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅜	APL	1		10.50		25	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
48¾	32⅜	ARA	1.64		4.2	8	72	40	38¾	38⅝	—1¼
31⅜	19	ASA	1		4.1		487	24⅜	23⅛	24⅛	+1¼
14⅜	8¼	ATO	.48		4.5	5	54	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
40	29	AbbILb	.84		2.4	15	176	35¼	35¼	35½	— ½
23¾	11⅜	AcmeC	1		5.3	6	12	19	19	19	
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		1.0	6	37	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
13	11	AdmEx	1.26e		11.		x71	11½	11	11	— ½
8½	3⅜	AdmMl	.20e		4.1	8	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
45¾	31	AetnaLf	2.20		5.3	5	653	42¼	41½	41⅝	— ⅜
26¾	15⅜	Ahmans	1		4.7	4	72	21½	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅜
4	2	Aileen					12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	23	AirPrd	.60		2.3	9	361	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
26¾	14⅝	AirbFrt	1		5.4	10	61	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
11⅜	5	ArcticEnt			6	29	7	6⅞	7	7	+ ⅛
8½	4⅜	Aristar			6	83	8½	8½	8½	8½	
21¼	18¾	ArizPS	1.88		9.0	7	498	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
114	106	AriPpf	10.70		10.		z50	107½	107½	107½	+1½
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b		5.1	5	20	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20		6.4	8	66	34⅜	33⅝	34⅛	— ⅜
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty					99	2⅛	2	2	
8¼	5⅝	Armada			12		3	5¾	5¼	5¾	— ⅛
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36		6.5	5	356	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
30½	25¾	Arm pf	2.10		7.5		29	28¼	28	28	— ¼
21⅜	14⅝	ArmsfCk	1		5.8	9	1327	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	
32	18⅜	ArmRu	1.20		4.9	5	8	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅜
23⅜	12	Arvin	1		7.2	4	83	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2		8.2		9	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
26¾	13⅜	Asarco	.40		2.4		345	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	31	AshlOil	n1.60		4.5	6	823	u35¾	35	35⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50		9.1	7	78	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
20¼	13	Athlone	1		5.1	5	7	19½	19½	19½	
23⅜	17⅜	AtCyEl	1.74		9.2	9	39	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
58¼	43⅜	AtlRich	2.40		4.2	9	1025	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
51½	41	AtlRc	pf3.75		8.8		z20	43	42½	42½	—1½
69¼	51¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		4.1		10	67¾	67½	67¾	— ⅛
14⅜	9½	AtlasCp					41	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	23	AutoDta	.52		1.7	16	422	31½	30⅝	30⅜	+ ⅛
35	16	AvcoCp	1		4.3	2	470	24⅝	23¼	23⅜	—1
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20		6.8		6	62	61¾	61¾	—2¼
19½	12¼	Avery	.52		3.3	9	9	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.70		4.2	6	68	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
63	43⅜	Avon	2.60		4.8	14	523	54⅞	53¾	53¾	—1¼
		— B—B—B —									
3	1⅛	BT Mfg					68	1½	1¼	1⅜	
11⅜	5	Bache	.40a		5.1	5	256	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛!
35⅞	25½	BakrInt	.44		1.3	12	484	33¾	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅜
24⅜	14	Baldwn	1		4.7	5	4	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
36⅜	24¼	BldU	pf 2.06		6.5		1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
28⅝	18½	BallCp	1.20		5.3	6	20	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
71¾	15¾	BallyMf	.10		.2	23	6179	63	56⅝	56⅝	—4⅛
27⅞	23⅜	BallGE	2.28		9.1	7	36	25⅜	24⅞	25	
57	46	Ball	pfB4.50		9.7		z30	46½	46½	46½	— ⅜
26¼	17⅜	BanCal	.72		3.8	5	41	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
16⅜	11¼	Bandag	.50		3.7	8	63	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
31⅜	17⅜	BangPn	.60		2.6	5	29	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
28	29⅝	BnkNY	2.44a		7.3	6	8	33⅜	33½	33½	— ⅛
17⅜	13	BkofVa	1.04		7.2	5	12	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
29⅞	20⅜	BnkAm	1.10		4.3	8	961	26⅜	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
40	32⅜	BankTr	1		8.6	6	163	35¼	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
29¼	25¾	BkTr	pf2.50		9.8		8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
51⅞	45½	BkTr	pf4.22		9.1		170	46¼	45⅜	46¼	+ ⅜
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12		1.9	14	23	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60		6.3	10	4	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
18⅝	10¾	BardCR	.32		2.5	11	368	13⅜	12⅝	13	+ ½
28	16½	BarnsGp	1		4.3	7	9	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
24	14⅞	BarryW	.72		2.2	12	144	34	32¾	32¾	—1⅛
17	15⅜	BarryW	wt				10	u17⅜	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72		4.3	8	106	40¼	39¾	40	— ⅛
49¾	32⅜	BaxlTrv	.40		.9	16	1069	43	42½	42⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2½	BayColP				8	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
22¼	18¾	BaySfG	1.96		10.	7	15	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
33¾	24½	Bearing	.80		3.0	9	36	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.06		4.8	9	706	22¾	22¼	22½	— ⅛
58½	49	BeatF	pf3.38		6.9		19	49¼	d48½	49	— ¼
24⅜	21¼	Beckm	.28		1.2	16	98	24	22	23¼	— ⅜
41	30⅜	BechD	.84		2.5	12	298	34⅜	34	34	— ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.5	8	171	26⅝	26¼	26½	— ⅛
6	2⅜	Beker					63	4	3⅜	4	
42	27	BelcoP	1.20a		3.2	5	26	38¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅝
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44		6.2	6	45	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
8¼	5¾	BeldnH	.36b		5.5	7	2	6½	6½	6½	
25¾	14¼	BellHow	.96		6.1	7	116	16¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Bellind	.12a		1.6	6	83	7⅝	7	7	
55⅝	47⅛	BellCd	4.56		8.6	8	2	53¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
24⅛	18½	Bemis	1.40		7.0	6	1	20	20	20	
43¼	32⅜	Bendix	2.56		6.6	7	80	38¾	38½	38½	+ ⅛
26⅜	18⅝	BenfCp	1.80		7.7	6	63	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅜
52½	43	Benef	pf4.50		10.		z10	44½	44½	44½	
28⅜	23½	BengtB					44	24	24	24	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	BengtB				8	464	3⅜	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
39¾	31¾	BerkeyP				7	80	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
24¼	21⅛	BestPd	.16		.6	16	98	24	22	23¼	— ⅜
41	30⅜	BethSt	1		4.5	6	812	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
40⅜	29	BigThr	.80		2.3	13	66	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	14½	Binney	.80		4.5	9	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
26⅞	17⅛	BisFSL	1		5.0	5	9	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
21¾	14¼	BlackDr	.48		3.7	12	954	19¼	18¼	18¼	—1
32	16⅜	BlairJn	1.28		4.8	6	44	27¾	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	13¼	BlissL			6.6	7	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
24	19	BlckHR	1.36		5.4	11	195	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	18¼	BlueB	1.40		6.6	7	66	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	
9⅜	4½	Bluebrd	.20		2.3	7	39	8¾	8¼	8⅜	
7⅜	4¼	BobbieBr				5	25	5½	5	5½	— ⅛
78⅜	25⅜	Boeln	1.20a		1.6	12	2200	77⅜	75¼	75⅝	—2⅜
33½	22½	BoiseC	1.25		4.3	6	148	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ½
31¾	25¼	Borden	1.72		6.7	6	218	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
34¼	25⅝	BorgW	2		7.0	5	119	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	2⅜	Bormans				5	71	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	22¼	BosEd	2.44		10.	8	49	24	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
25⅝	21	BosE	pfB.88		10.		z90	85½	85½	85½	+1½
12½	10⅜	BosE	pr1.17		11.		z10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9½	Brantlf	.36		2.6	6	266	14¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80		2.8	8	58	29½	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
31¼	24	BrigSt	1.08		4.0	10	98	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
40⅜	28	BristM	1.22		3.3	14	836	37⅜	37¼	37½	— ⅛
46½	35½	BristM	pf 2		4.6		21	44	42¾	43¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	13¾	BritPet	.43e		2.4	8	149	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08		6.3	5	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
21½	18⅜	BkyUG	1.90		10.	6	69	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
22¾	8¼	BwnShp	.80		4.2	6	4	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
10¾	7¼	Brown	.20		3.3	5	22	9¼	8¾	9	
30	21⅞	BwnGp	1.80		7.1	6	23	25¼	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅛
16	9½	BwnFer	.60		4.4	10	259	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.70		4.8	7	1818	14¾	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
24¼	27⅜	Brnsw	pf2.40		8.2		1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
29	17¼	BrushW	1.40		5.5	6	29	26¼	25½	25½	— ¾
21⅜	15¼	BucyEr	.88		5.0	7	192	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
6⅝	5¼	BudgC	pf.60		10.		2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	22	BuffO	1.60a		6.3	5	7	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
9⅜	5	Bulova					214	8⅝	7¾	8	— ⅛
15	12	Bundy	.88		7.7	5	8	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
21½	17⅜	BunHnt	1.84		9.7		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
19¾	9¼	BunkR	.50		2.8	8	234	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50		7.1		3	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
22¼	16¾	BurInd	1.40		7.9	7	642	18¼	17¾	17⅝	— ⅜
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80		4.5	6	106	40⅝	40¼	40¼	— ½
7⅜	6⅜	BrlNo	pf .55		7.9		28	7¼	7	7	
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		7.0		6	41	40¾	40¾	
23¾	15⅜	Burndy	.88		4.2	9	358	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	2½	BrnsRL	.20		6.2		141	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
88	58⅜	Burrgh	1.60		2.1	13	1183	78	74½	74½	—3½
28½	12⅜	Butterin	.80		3.5	7	28	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
16½	6⅞	Buttes					194	7¼	7¼	7⅜	— ⅜
		— C—C—C —									
64¾	43¼	CBS	2.60		4.8	8	300	54½	54⅛	54⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	4⅜	CCI				4	155	7⅜	7	7	— ½
14	8⅜	CI Rty	.10e		.8	9		12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
37½	29	CIT	2.40		7.4	9	82	32½	32⅛	32¼	— ¼
15½	7	CLC	.24		2.1	15	4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
13¾	6¾	CNA Fn				4	790	12¾	12	12	— ⅜
18½	13⅛	CNA pf	1.10		6.5		104	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	CNAI	1.08a		9.7		10	11⅛	11	11⅛	
55	42¼	CPC	2.70		5.3	9	48	51⅛	50⅜	51⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	14¼	CP Nat	1.64		11.	7	9	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
20	14⅜	CTS	.70		3.5	8	303	20	19⅞	20	+2½
38½	21⅛	CabotC	1.20		3.5	7	69	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅜
13⅜	4½	Cadence				5	25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
36⅜	14	Caesars				30	3448	35¼	31¾	33½	—3½
17⅛	13	Calihn	.40b		2.8	13	69	14⅜	14	14½	+ ⅜
4¾	2¾	CamerB				5	4	3	2⅞	3	
40½	25¾	CmpRL	.80a		2.5	17	142	31¾	30	31⅜	+1⅜
38	31	CampSp	1.76		5.1	9	46	34¾	34½	34⅝	
28¾	21⅞	CampT	.96		4.0	7	62	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
22½	14¾	CdPac	1.10e		5.2	6	498	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
12¼	9	CanalR	.64		5.8	9	5	11	11	11	
47¾	37	CapCits	.20		.5	12	81	43	42½	42¾	— ⅜
26½	17⅜	CapHold	.92		4.3	9	111	21¾	21½	21⅝	
4⅜	2⅜	CarlisgO	.02a			.5	11	5	4	4	
29¼	19¼	Carlisle	1.28		4.8	5	4	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
12	5⅜	CaroFrg	.40		6.0	5	32	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	19⅞	CarPw	1.96		9.0	7	227	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
29⅜	26¼	CarP	pf2.67		9.7		6	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
31	20½	CarTec	1.60		5.7	7	94	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
28⅛	14⅛	CarrCp	1		4.0	7	473	25⅝	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
40	34	Carr pf	2.25		5.8		z620	39	39	39	+1
50⅜	36½	Carr pf	1.86		4.1		18	46½	45¾	45¾	— ¼
13⅜	10¼	CarrGn	1.01e		8.3		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24	16¾	CarsPir	1		5.6	5	7	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
20⅜	13¾	CartHaw	1		6.3	6	102	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
36⅛	24¾	CartHw	pf 2		7.0		2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
10	6¾	CartWal	.40		5.1	9	38	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¾	CascNG	.52r		7.0	21	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23½	16¾	CastICk	.80b		4.6	8	25	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
65	45⅜	CatrpT	2.10		3.5	10	x1009	61½	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅜
15¼	10⅜	CecoCp	.60		5.1	23	22	12	11¾	11¾	
47½	35¾	Celanse	3		7.1	7	400	42¼	41¼	42	+1
8½	3	Cenco				11	147	4½	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
27	11⅜	Centex	.20		1.0	10	182	19½	19½	19½	
17⅜	14⅛	CenSaW	1.34		8.6	7	760	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
22	19⅜	CenHud	1.96		9.9	6	13	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	15¼	CnLt	pf2.62		10.		z400	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
14⅞	12¼	CenNPS	1.28		9.8	9	84	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
26¾	18	CenLgE	1.52		6.9	8	92	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
16¾	14⅜	CeMPw	1.52		9.6	7	12	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
16⅜	11⅜	CenSoya	.76		6.0	6	34	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
26½	22¼	CenTel	1.84		7.5	8	31	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
37⅝	16½	CentrDat	1		3.2	14	243	33¼	31⅜	31⅜	—2
8½	6⅜	CentrTel	.54		6.6	8	24	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	35¼	CocaCl	1.74		3.8	15	636	45⅞	45⅜	45⅝	+ ⅛
42	20¼	CidwBk	1.40		4.0	7	117	36½	35	35⅜	— ⅛
16¾	10½	ColeNt	.64		5.3	8	22	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅜	Coleco					57	3½	3¼	3⅜	
23¼	16¼	ColgPal	1.08		5.9	9	995	18½	18¼	18¼	
13¼	8¼	ColiAlk	.72		7.8	5	68	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
19⅝	9¼	ColinF	.28		2.3	6	64	12	12	12	— ⅛
31⅜	20¼	ColPen	1.28		4.4	6	226	27⅛	26¼	26½	— ⅜
43⅜	30½	ColPict	.80		2.2	6	105	39¼	38¼	38¼	— ½
33	23¾	Coll pf	1.60		5.3	1	30	30	30	30	— ¼
29½	25¼	ColGas	2.34		8.9	6	119	26⅜	26	26⅜	— ⅛
27½	13¾	ColuPct	.40a		1.7	3	1111	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
27¼	20½	ColSOh	2.32		10.	12	98	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
35¼	27¼	CombCm	.20		.6	12	27	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
44⅞	31	CmbEn	2		5.4	8	130	37½	36¼	37⅛	— ⅜
18¾	9⅛	CmbEq	.14b		1.2	10	480	12¾	12	12	+ ⅛
28⅜	24⅛	CmwE	2.60		9.9	7	799	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	CwE	pf 1.42		7.3		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	18⅜	CwE	pf 1.90		9.2		5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
23⅜	20¼	CwE	pf 2		9.7		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
98⅜	85½	CwE	pf 8.28		9.6		40	87⅜	87¼	87¼	+ ⅝
27⅜	25¼	CwE	pf 2.37		9.1		26	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
32	26¼	CwE	pf 2.87		10.		14	28⅜	28	28	+ ⅛
100⅛	87	CwE	pf 8.40		9.7		20	87⅞	87	87	— ⅛
84⅜	76¼	CwE	pf 7.24		9.7		65	74⅝	d74⅜	74⅜	—1⅜
49⅜	30½	Comsat	2		4.8	12	45	42½	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
22⅜	12⅜	CoPsyc	.50		2.9	13	55	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
21¾	18¾	ComPS	1.88		9.5	6	8	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
46	28⅜	Compgr	.20		.5	15	277	44⅜	42⅞	42⅞	—1½
17	8¼	CompSci				11	287	13½	12⅝	12¾	— ⅜
28	17¼	ConAgr	1.74		6.5	6	31	27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ⅜
94¼	61½	Chroma	pf5		6.7		2	74¼	74¼	74¼	—2¾
13¾	8¼	Chrysler	.40		3.8		3595	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Chrys	wt				103	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
23¾	19¼	Chrys	pf2.75		12.		90	22	21⅜	21⅜	
31	22¾	ChurCh	.44		1.7	13	198	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
31¼	24½	CinBell	2.52		8.1	12	1	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
23⅜	19¾	CinGE	1.96		10.	8	806	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
37⅜	17¾	CinMil	1.10		3.4	8	160	32	32	32	+ ⅛
29½	18⅞	Citicrp	1.16		4.6	7	771	26¼	25¼	25½	—1⅛
58¾	45¼	CitiesSv	3.20		5.8	8	59	55¾	55¼	55¼	— ⅜
1½	1	CitzSouRt					8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19⅛	11⅜	Cityinv	1		6.8	4	369	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
2¾	9-32	Cityinv	wt				271	1½	1	1⅛	
22	21	Cityin	pf 2		8.4		97	24⅜	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
40¼	31⅜	ClarkEq	2.40		5.7	6	126	42¼	41¾	42	+ ⅛
17½	11½	ClarkOil	.60		3.8	10	66	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
31⅜	25¼	ClvCH	1.20a		4.4	10	100	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
22¼	16⅜	ClevEl	1.92		11.	8	194	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
13½	7	Clevepk	.60		6.2	10	17	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	9⅜	Clorox	.68		6.2	7	281	11	10⅞	11	
14⅜	9¼	CluettPe	.60		4.9	6	256	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
13	10¼	CluettP	pf 1		8.6		10	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
16⅜	7¾	Coachm	.60		7.0	4	109	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
20½	12⅜	CstSGs	.30		1.6	7	443	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
22¼	19¾	CstrCh	pf1.83		9.4		9	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
22	14	CstSG	pf1.19		6.4		1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
9¼	5½	CocaBtl	.40		6.2

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 16

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
40½	22⅞	McDonD .60 1.7 9 936 35½ 34⅞ 34⅞—1
30⅝	19¼	McDonh 1.20 4.7 5 19 25½ 25⅜ 25½+ ¼
30⅛	22½	McGEd 1.80 7.5 6 115 24¼ 24 24⅛— ⅛
34	16⅜	McGrH 1 3.0 14 2732 33¾ 33 33⅛— ⅜
55	27	MGH pf1.20 2.2 11 54½ 53½ 54 — ½
26½	17¾	McIntyr z100 23 23 23
22½	12	McLean .64 4.5 6 117 15 14¼ 14¼— ⅜
13	8¼	McLoul 36 10¼ 9⅝ 10 — ⅛
14½	9¾	McMorE .10 .7 36 22 13¾ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
15¾	10	McNeil .80 7.4 6 6 10⅞ 10¾ 10¾— ¼
33⅞	16¼	Mead 1.60 6.3 5 573 26 25¼ 25½— ¼
87¾	44½	Mea pfB2.80 4.3 6 64½ 64½ 64½—2½
39⅞	16¾	Measrx .50 1.3 14 49 38⅝ 37⅝ 37¾—1⅛
17½	13⅝	Mednco .40 2.4 10 63 17¼ 17 17 — ⅛
40¾	17	Medtrn .48 1.4 13 43 35⅞ 34⅞ 34⅞—1⅛
48¼	34¼	Medusa 2.40 5.1 9 268 47 47 47
33⅞	24¼	Melville 1.40 4.9 9 x264 29¼ 28¾ 28¾— ¼
60¾	25½	Memorex 6 395 34½ 32½ 33 —1½
37⅝	29⅞	MercStr 1a 2.9 6 2 34¼ 34¼ 34¼
32⅞	24¾	MerTx 1.32 4.9 6 9 27⅛ 27 27 — ⅛
71⅝	47⅜	Merck 1.90 2.7 18 1615 71½ 70¼ 70¼—1⅜
40¼	24⅞	Merdith 1 3.4 6 100 29⅞ 29 29 — ⅝
24¾	21	MerrLv .88 5.0 9 684 18⅝ 17⅛ 17½— ⅞
39⅝	26⅝	MesaPet .48 1.4 13 297 36½ 35¼ 35¼—1
16⅝	13	Mesab 1.11e 7.2 23 269 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
25¼	17½	Mesta .80 4.0 5 20 20 20
54¾	25¼	MGM .60 1.3 10 262 46¼ 45⅝ 45⅝—1
24¼	22⅜	MGM wi 388 23⅝ 22⅝ 22⅞— ⅝
71	32	Metrm 2.20 3.8 9 14 58 57½ 57½— ⅝
91¼	78	MIE pf18.12 11. z20 77 d77 77 —1
16	12½	MchGs 1.20 9.1 7 1 13¼ 13¼ 13¼
29½	25½	MhWl pf2.67 10. 3 26¾ 26⅝ 26¾+ ⅜
26	23⅝	MhWl pf2.12 8.5 111 24⅞ 24⅞ 24⅞+ ⅜
19	16⅜	MdCTel 1.40 7.8 7 28 18 17⅝ 18 + ⅜
26⅝	21¾	MdCT pf2.06 9.1 5 23 22¾ 22¾— ¼
17⅝	14¼	MidSUt 1.52 9.9 7 3077 15½ 15⅛ 15⅜+ ⅛
3	1	MidlnaM 26 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
20⅛	14	MidtRos 1.10 6.2 7 54 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅜— ⅛
30½	17	MillerW .90 3.3 12 85 27⅞ 27 27½— ⅝
24⅞	11¼	MillBrd .80 3.3 9 96 24¼ 23¾ 24
16⅝	11½	MillRoy .30 1.9 11 6 15½ 15½ 15½
23½	19	MinnGs 1.84 9.3 6 4 19¾ 19⅝ 19¾— ⅛
66	43	MMM 2 3.1 14 1026 65¼ 64⅛ 64½— ⅝
21⅝	18½	MinPL 1.84 9.5 9 44 19½ 19¼ 19⅝
14⅛	10	MirroAl .96 8.3 10 9 11½ 11¼ 11½
38⅞	20⅛	Misnins .68 1.8 9 347 37½ 36⅝ 37½— ⅛
59½	40½	MPacC 2.80 5.6 5 149 50¼ 49⅞ 50⅛+ ⅜
16¼	10⅝	MoPSv 1b 8.6 12 7 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
26½	21	MoPS pf2.44 11. 1 22¾ 22¾ 22¾+ ¼
72⅜	58⅛	Mobil 4.60 6.7 7 325 69⅜ 68⅞ 69 — ½
4⅛	2⅛	MobileH 11 26 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
19¾	11¾	MdMer .16 1.1 8 139 15⅛ 14⅜ 14⅜— ⅜
15¼	10¼	Mohasco .90 8.1 6 37 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
14⅜	5⅝	MohkDta 11 221 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
24⅞	13⅝	MohkR 1.20 8.1 4 9 14⅞ 14¾ 14¾+ ⅛
35¼	21⅛	Monrh 1.60 5.8 4 64 28 27 27¾+ ⅜
26⅞	13⅝	Monogr .52 2.1 7 72 25⅝ 24½ 24⅞— ⅝
60¼	44⅛	Monsan 3.20 6.6 6 277 49⅞ 48¾ 48⅝—1⅛
18¼	15⅝	MntDU 1.50 9.0 6 11 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
24½	19½	MonPw 2.04 9.7 7 145 21⅛ 20⅞ 21
22⅝	18½	MonSt 1.80a 9.1 26 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅞+ ¼
10⅛	7½	MONY .92e 11. 9 51 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
39¼	26⅜	MooreM 1 3.2 7 191 32 31 31 — ⅞
52	39⅞	Morgan 2.50 5.2 8 475 48⅜ 48 48¼— ⅜
30	18¾	MorKnu 1 4.9 4 41 20⅝ 20 20⅜+ ⅛
20⅛	13	MorseSh .66 4.1 6 32 16¼ 16⅛ 16¼
8⅛	4⅞	MtgTrAm 5 29 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
34⅞	23½	MorNor 1.28 4.5 10 80 29⅞ 28⅝ 28¾— ½
54⅝	35	Motrola 1.20 3.0 10 812 41¾ 40 40¼—1⅝
40½	27	MtFuel 2.20 6.9 9 63 32½ 31⅞ 31⅞— ¾
27¼	24⅛	MtSTel 2.08 7.9 8 22 26½ 26⅛ 26¼+ ⅛
13½	5¼	Munford 62 10 9⅝ 9¾— ¼
8	4	Munfd pf.40 6.7 7 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
20⅞	14⅝	Munsng 1.20 7.7 7 9 15¾ 15½ 15⅝
19⅝	11⅝	MurphC 1.28 9.3 9 25 14 13¾ 13¾— ¼
57½	32⅝	MurpOil .80 1.9 13 13 43⅞ 43½ 43⅝— ⅞
25½	14	MurryO 1 6.3 5 5 15⅞ 15¾ 15¾— ⅛
15	12¾	MutOm 1.32 10. 21 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅜
15¼	7½	MyersL .40 3.4 8 70 12⅛ 11⅝ 11¾— ⅜
		— N—N—N —
22⅞	12¾	NCH .56 3.6 9 52 15½ 15¼ 15½
69½	36¼	NCR 1 1.5 11 1308 69⅛ 67⅞ 67⅞—1⅜
25¼	15⅜	NLInd 1.20 5.6 9 198 21⅝ 21¼ 21¼— ⅛
27⅞	20¼	NLT 1 4.6 6 164 22¼ 21½ 21⅝— ⅝
8⅛	5⅝	NVF 1.27t 16. 4 144 8⅛ 7⅞ 8
28⅛	23⅛	Nabisco 1.50 6.0 8 102 24⅞ 24¾ 24⅞+ ⅛
32¾	24⅝	Nalco 1.24 4.5 15 35 28 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅜
38	17½	Nashua 1.30 5.4 5 34 24⅞ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅝
40¼	13	NatAirl .50 1.4 18 233 36 35¼ 35⅜— ⅜
33	19½	NAvia 2.13e 7.4 194 29 28¾ 28⅞
22⅜	13½	NatCan .64 3.3 11 47 19¾ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅜
18¾	9	NtCtyL .60 6.0 7 36 10⅛ 10 10 — ¾
31¾	21⅝	NtDetr 1.88 6.4 5 9 29⅝ 29⅜ 29⅝
23½	18	NatDist 1.70 8.9 6 152 19⅜ 19 19½— ⅜
22¼	20	NDisl pr1.85 9.2 2 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
29½	23⅝	NatFG 2.38 8.9 7 9 26⅝ 26¼ 26⅝+ ⅛
26½	24	NFG pf2.30 9.1 41 25¼ 24⅞ 25¼+ ⅛
22⅜	13⅝	NatGyp 1.32 7.6 5 89 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅜— ⅜
4⅞	2¼	NatHom 21 18 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
8¼	7⅝	NtLIbty .24 2.9 6 76 8¼ 8 8¼+ ⅛
27	15⅝	NMaCr .56 2.3 12 304 24½ 24 24 — ½
31¼	15⅝	NMedE .75 3.1 10 117 24⅝ 24 24 — ⅝
20⅞	11⅜	NMineSv .56 3.6 20 29 15¾ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ¼
38½	15⅞	NtPrest 1.50 8.8 9 32 17½ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅜
33¼	15⅝	NtSemic 11 616 24⅝ 23 23 —1¼
17⅞	12½	NSvcInd 1.08 7.0 6 13 15⅝ 15½ 15½
23⅝	14½	NStand 1.16 6.9 6 6 17⅜ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅜
35⅜	28⅝	NatlSti 2.50 8.1 7 66 30⅞ 30⅝ 30⅝
6¼	3⅝	NatTea 6 17 4⅛ 4 4
52⅞	33⅝	Natom 1.80 4.0 5 103 46⅛ 45⅛ 45⅛—1⅛
35	23⅛	Natm pf1.60 5.4 44 30½ 29⅝ 29⅝—1
24½	20⅛	NevPw 2 9.4 8 33 21⅞ 21⅛ 21⅜
20⅛	16½	NevP pf1.74 11. z150 16½ 16½ 16½— ¾
24½	21	NevP pf2.30 11. z360 21⅞ 21½ 21½— ⅜
21⅛	18¼	NevP pf1.95 10. 3 18⅞ 18⅞ 18⅞
24⅛	21	NEngEl 2.10 9.4 7 100 22⅜ 22¼ 22¼
17⅛	15	NEngE 1.52 9.7 7 8 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
46	27	NENucl .40 1.0 16 13 39⅝ 39 39¼— ⅛
30	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76 10. 2 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝
35⅞	31½	NEngT 3.16 9.0 8 16 35½ 35⅛ 35⅛— ⅜
19⅝	16⅝	NYSEG 1.68 9.8 7 75 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛— ½
24⅛	21⅜	NYS pf 2.12 9.9 2 21½ 21½ 21½— ⅛
30	17½	Newhall .66 2.5 10 3 26 26 26
24½	15⅝	Newmt .80 3.5 31 144 23⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝—1¼
79	66	Newt pf4.50 5.9 2 76¼ 76⅛ 76⅛+ ⅜
12⅝	6½	Newprk 8 252 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜+ ⅛
15½	13⅝	NiaMP 1.44 9.9 8 210 14⅝ 14¼ 14½+ ⅛
58	50	NiaMpf 5.25 10. z20 51 51 51 + ⅛
12¼	9¼	NiagSh 1e 9.3 36 10¾ 10⅝ 10¾
31⅞	26⅛	Nicor 2.40 8.3 5 88 28⅞ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
28	20⅜	NorfWn 1.84 7.4 8 138 24⅝ 23¾ 24⅝+ ⅜
26⅞	19⅛	Norlin 1.60 7.9 4 26 20⅜ 20¼ 20½— ⅛
27	19⅜	Norris 1.24 5.6 6 30 22⅜ 22¼ 22¼— ⅛
24½	14⅜	NACoal .56 2.8 10 24 20⅛ 20 20¼+ ⅛
5	2⅝	NoAMtg 31 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
34⅜	24¼	NoAPhl 1.50 5.6 5 26 27¼ 27 27 — ¼
11⅛	4½	NoCAir .16 2.0 5 223 8 7⅞ 7⅞
7½	15-16	NoCAir wt 31 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ¼
10⅝	9	NoestUt 1.02 11. 9 241 9⅝ 9⅜ 9½— ⅛
16⅞	10	NCoISL .70 5.1 4 27 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝+ ⅛
18⅞	15⅛	NIndPS 1.50 9.4 9 194 16⅛ 15⅞ 16 — ⅛
41¾	32¼	NorNGs 2.60 7.3 6 207 36¼ 35⅞ 35⅞— ⅜
27⅜	23¼	NoStPw 2.16 8.9 7 150 24½ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
52¼	37¼	NSPw pf3.60 9.2 z370 39 38¾ 39 + ¾
117	105	NSP pf 10.3o 9.9 z1500 105 d104⅝ 104⅝—⅞
34½	22½	NorTel .80 2.4 10 56 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛— ¼
6½	3½	Ntngate 8 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼+ ⅛
49⅞	20½	Nortrp 1.60 4.0 7 198 40¼ 39⅞ 39⅞
37⅛	22¼	NwstAirl .75 2.5 9 401 30⅛ 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅝
28⅜	21⅛	NwtBcp 1.16 4.3 8 84 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛
35⅜	25⅝	NwtEnr 2.40 8.4 6 65 29 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
35½	24⅞	NwtEn ct2.40 8.5 6 41 28⅝ 28⅜ 28½— ⅛
35	23	NwtInd 1.75 6.0 6 461 30⅛ 29⅜ 29⅜— ⅝
46½	28½	NwtInd wt 1 36½ 36½ 36½—1
27⅝	24	NwtP pf2.50 10. 59 25 24⅝ 25 + ⅜
12⅜	9⅝	NWMLf 1e 10. 9 18 10 9⅝ 10
27⅞	25	Norton 1.15 4.3 7 66 27 26 26¾+ ½
21⅛	15⅝	NorSim .92b 5.5 7 486 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝
48	35½	NortS pf1.60 4.2 1 38 38 38 + ½
36	25¼	Nucor .36 1.0 7 279 u36½ 34¾ 34¾—1¼
		— O—O—O —
21⅞	15⅝	OKC 1.20 5.9 8 48 21 20⅝ 20½— ½
20⅝	14⅜	OakInd 19 134 19⅝ 19¼ 19¼— ⅛
26⅝	14⅞	OccIPet 1.25 6.9 32 1141 18½ 18 18⅛— ⅛
13⅛	4½	OccIPet wt 130 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
42⅜	26¾	OccIP pf2.16 7.3 1 29¾ 29¾ 29¾+ ⅛
82½	48½	OccIP pf 4 6.9 1 57⅝ 57⅝ 57⅝+1
27	22	OccIP pf2.50 11. 13 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅞+ ⅛
24	18½	OccIP pf2.12 11. 7 19⅜ 19⅛ 19⅜+ ⅛
24⅞	19⅛	OccIP pf2.30 11. 5 21 20⅞ 20⅞
35¼	22⅝	Ogden 1.80 6.0 5 64 30¾ 29⅞ 29⅞— ⅜
19⅝	14⅝	OhioEd 1.76 11. 12 297 16¼ 16 16 — ¼
50⅛	41	OhEd pf4.40 10. z60 42 42 42 + ½
97⅝	84	OhEd pf8.64 10. z200 84¼ 84¼ 84¼—3½
109	99½	OhE pf10.48 10. z110 100 100 100 — ¼
111	102	OhE pf10.76 11. z270 102½ 102¼ 102¼— ¼
88	75	OhP pf 8.04 10. z100 77 77 77 + ½
25	21¼	OhP pfG2.27 10. 1 22¾ 22¾ 22¾
124½	113½	OhP pfA 14 12. z190 116½ 115½ 116½+ ½
124¾	114	OhP pf F 14 12. z80 116½ 115½ 115½+ ½
89	74	OhP pfD7.76 11. z1500 73⅞ d73⅞ 73⅞—1¼
18⅞	16⅛	OklaGE 1.60 9.3 8 119 17¼ 17 17⅛— ⅛
24⅜	18	OklaNG 1.60 7.4 6 116 21¾ 21¼ 21½+ ¼
25¼	13⅝	Olin .88 4.7 8 252 19⅞ 18⅝ 18⅞— ⅞
62⅞	23½	OlinkrII 1.20a 2.0 15 48 60 59⅛ 59¾— ⅜
36⅛	18	Omark 1.12 3.9 6 28 29¼ 29 29 — ¼
23½	15½	Oneida .84 4.0 8 12 21¼ 21 21
16¼	14⅛	OranRk 1.52 10. 5 17 15⅝ 14⅞ 15¼+ ¼
10⅞	4⅝	Orange .20 2.7 4 226 7½ 7⅛ 7⅜+ ⅛
8½	7⅝	OrionC .30 3.7 7 20 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
23½	15⅞	OutMar 1.40 7.2 6 15 18 17⅞ 18 — ⅛
33⅝	18½	OutletCo 1 4.3 6 18 23¼ 23 23 + ⅛
18½	11½	OverhDr .70 4.8 6 19 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝
26⅝	16	OvrnTr 1.10 5.7 5 6 19¼ 19 19¼+ ⅜
29	20⅝	OverSh .40b 1.8 5 95 23⅛ 22⅞ 22⅛—1⅜
35⅛	24½	OwenC 1.20 4.5 6 416 27¼ 26⅝ 26⅝— ½
24¾	17⅛	OwenIll 1.16 6.4 6 882 18½ 18 18¼— ¼
76	60	Ownil pf4.75 7.7 5 61¾ 61 61½— ¼
12⅝	8	Oxfrdin .68 6.8 5 15 10¼ 10 10
		— P—Q —
19¼	15½	PHH Gp .64 3.4 11 27 19 18⅞ 19
12⅛	8	PNBMI .82e 9.1 11 22 9 8⅞ 9
31½	23⅛	PPG 1.72 6.5 8 82 26⅞ 26⅜ 26½— ⅛
21⅞	8⅞	PSA 8 85 19½ 19⅛ 19¼— ⅛
13⅞	11¼	PacAS 1.24 10. 31 12 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
24⅞	21¾	PacGE 2.16 9.3 8 1023 23⅜ 22⅞ 23⅛+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg 2 9.7 7 63 21⅛ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅜
57⅞	32⅝	PacLm 2 4.6 13 43 44¼ 43¼ 43¾+ ½
21½	17¾	PNwTel 1.52 8.2 7 22 18⅝ 18½ 18½+ ⅛
54	30¼	PacPel 1.14 2.1 12 1263 u54¼ 54 54 + ½
23	19¼	PacPw 1.92 9.4 8 150 20⅜ 20¼ 20½+ ⅛
17	14	PacTT 1.40 9.2 7 84 15¼ 14⅞ 15¼+ ¼
14¼	10	PacTin .80 7.2 6 3 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
13⅜	6¼	PaineW .44 5.3 4 67 8½ 8¼ 8¼— ¼
20⅜	13⅝	PalmBc 1 5.7 5 119 17⅝ 17⅛ 17½— ⅛
8⅜	3⅝	Pamida .12 2.8 10 82 4⅜ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
10⅛	4⅞	PanAm 3 1138 7⅛ 6⅞ 7 — ⅛
48	36⅛	PanEP 2.80 6.5 7 74 43⅝ 43 43⅛+ ⅜
23⅛	14⅜	Paprcft 1.14 5.8 8 74 20 19½ 19¾+ ¼
17½	10⅝	Pargas 1.06 8.6 12 8 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜
72	44¼	ParkDr .40 .7 7 91 59½ 58⅞ 58⅞— ⅜
21⅞	18½	ParkDr wi 17 20⅝ 19¾ 19¾— ¼
30⅝	20¼	ParHan 1.10 4.4 8 79 24¾ 24⅜ 24⅝+ ⅛
29½	17½	ParkPn .60b 2.2 9 41 28 27½ 27⅝— ⅜
14¼	7	PatPII 2.52e 18. 31 201 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅜
24½	15½	Paylsnw .50 2.8 9 112 18⅞ 18 18 — ⅞
29⅜	20	Peabdy .28b 1.2 9 29 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅝— ¼
12⅝	5½	Pengo 34 7¾ 7½ 7⅝
19⅛	14⅝	PenCen 191 15⅝ 14¾ 15⅛— ¼
10½	9⅜	PennCn prA 3 10¼ 10¼ 10¼+ ⅛
6⅝	5	PenCn prB 151 6 5⅞ 5⅞
4⅞	2⅜	PenDix 160 4⅛ 3⅞ 4⅛+ ¼
43¼	29⅜	Penney 1.76 5.6 7 379 31½ 31⅛ 31⅜
64	51½	PaCo pf4.62 8.7 1 53⅛ 53⅛ 53⅛+1⅜
24¼	19	PaPL 1.92 9.7 7 96 20 19¾ 19¾
52½	44	PaPL pf4.40 9.9 z20 44⅜ 44½ 44½— ½
53¼	44	PaPL pf4.50 9.9 z20 45¼ 45¼ 45¼—1⅛
101	84½	PaPL pf8.60 10. z90 85 d84⅞ 85
96	80	PaPL pf8.40 10. z500 82 81½ 81½—1½
112	101	PaPL pf 11 11. z300 104½ 104¼ 104¼—1½
127	112½	PaPL pf 13 11. z210 115 114⅝ 115 + ¾
42½	31½	Penwlt 2.20 6.5 7 22 33⅞ 33½ 33⅝— ⅛
26½	20½	Penn pf1.60 7.5 8 21¼ 21 21¼+ ⅛
33⅝	26⅜	Pennzol 2 6.4 9 251 31¾ 31 31¼— ⅛
96½	84	Pennz pfB 8 9.3 z80 86 86 86
14	7	PeopDr .24 2.1 7 6 11½ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
37⅜	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88 8.5 7 96 34 33⅝ 34 + ⅜
33⅞	24⅝	PepsiCo 1 3.7 11 998 27⅝ 26⅞ 26⅞— ⅝
30½	17	PerkinE .52 1.8 15 385 30 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅝
17¾	8⅞	Pertec 10 115 12 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
49⅞	32⅝	Petrie 1.20 3.1 12 17 38⅞ 38⅞ 38⅞
35⅞	27	Petrolan 1.04 3.3 8 120 31⅞ 31⅜ 31⅜— ⅛
25⅛	20⅜	PetRs 2.47e 10. 23 24⅝ 24¼ 24⅝— ⅛
23½	19	PetRs pf1.75 8.0 x5 22 22 22 + ⅛
39	25½	Pfizer 1.20 3.5 12 635 34⅞ 34½ 34½— ⅞
27½	17⅝	PhelpD .60 2.5 30 205 24⅝ 24 24 — ½
19⅜	15	PhilaEl 1.80 11. 10 339 16⅞ 16⅝ 16¾
83½	73½	PhilE pf 7 9.0 z20 78 78 78
88⅜	75	PhilE pf7.85 10 z340 76 d74⅝ 76 +1
106⅜	98	PhilE pf9.52 9.6 z30 99 99 99
106⅛	91½	PhilE pf9.50 10. z150 93 93 93 — ⅜
85	70	PhilE pf7.75 11. z180 72¼ 71 72¼+1¼
28¾	17	PhilaSub .96 4.3 7 251 23 22½ 22½— ⅜
76⅜	55⅞	PhilMr 2.05 2.9 11 772 71½ 69¾ 69¾—2⅛
8½	3⅛	PhilInd .28 5.6 6 38 5⅛ 5 5
36⅝	26⅜	PhilPet 1.20 4.1 8 2216 30¼ 29½ 29⅝— ⅝
18	8⅞	PhilVH .60 4.4 4 10 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝
14½	8⅜	PiedAvl .24 2.0 4 48 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅜
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG 1.56a 9.4 8 8 16¾ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
10¼	4⅞	Pier 1 .20 2.1 6 43 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅜
47⅜	33½	Pilsbry 1.52 4.3 8 172 36¼ 35⅝ 35½— ½
31½	24½	Pioner 1.76 6.5 7 76 27⅞ 26⅜ 26⅞— ⅛
21¼	11¼	PionrEI 9 8 20⅝ 20½ 20¼— ¼
29	18¼	PitneyB 1.20 4.7 9 207 26⅜ 25½ 25½— ⅝
25½	19½	PittFrg .80a 3.9 8 16 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ¼
26	16	Pittstn 1.20 6.2 9 124 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅜— ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	PlanRsc 8 91 6½ 6¼ 6¼— ¼
23⅞	10⅛	Plantrn .12 .7 13 82 18 17⅝ 18 + ⅛
32¾	6⅛	Playboy .12 .7 27 1091 19¼ 17⅛ 17⅛—1⅛
24¼	16⅛	Plessy 1.25e 5.6 9 11 22¼ 22⅛ 22⅞— ⅜
31½	15⅞	Pneumo 1 4.1 11 51 25⅞ 24½ 24½— ⅝
13⅜	11⅛	PogoPd .20b 1.6 10 933 12⅞ 12 12⅛— ⅝
60¼	23⅝	Polarold 1 1.9 16 1366 55⅛ 53 53½—1¼
30½	13½	Pndrosa .30 1.5 7 258 20⅞ 20 20½— ⅜
36	16⅞	PopeTal 1 3.7 5 2 26¾ 26¾ 26¾— ⅛
22½	13	Portec .80b 5.3 11 213 15⅛ 14⅞ 15 — ⅛
20⅝	16½	PortGE 1.70 9.7 9 128 17¾ 17⅝ 17½— ⅛
111½	99¾	PoG pf11.50 11. z10 102⅛ 102⅛ 102⅛+ ⅛
28⅛	23⅜	PorG pf2.60 11. 1 24½ 24½ 24½
39¼	23⅜	Potltch 1.16 3.7 8 129 31¾ 31½ 31⅝— ⅛
15¾	13½	PotmEl 1.34 9.5 8 300 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
52⅜	44⅛	PotEl pf4.50 9.9 z100 45½ 45½ 45½
47⅜	39	PotEl pf4.04 10. z200 40½ 40⅜ 40⅜— ⅞
26½	15½	Premier .64 2.7 10 13 24 23⅝ 23⅞+ ¼
44⅝	21⅛	PrimeCm 25 230 33⅛ 32⅝ 32⅞— ⅞
93	73⅝	ProctG 3 3.4 14 318 88 87⅞ 87⅝— ⅛
16¼	8⅛	ProdRsh .50 4.0 8 18 12⅝ 12½ 12½+ ¼
26¾	18¾	Proler 33 19 22¾ 22¼ 22¼— ⅛
18½	15⅞	PSvCol 1.60 9.8 10 202 16⅝ 16¼ 16¼— ¼
29	24	PSInd 2.16 8.3 9 62 26⅛ 25⅞ 26 + ⅛
13½	10⅝	PSIn pf 1.04 9.0 z100 11½ 11½ 11½
105⅝	95¼	PSInd pf8.52 8.9 z1500 95¾ 95⅝ 95¾+ ½
103½	93⅞	PSInd pf8.38 8.8 z500 94¾ 94¾ 94¾— ¼
22½	18⅞	PSvNH 2.12 10. 7 1677 20⅜ 20½ 20⅞+ ⅛
22⅞	18⅛	PSvNM 1.7o 9.0 6 59 19⅞ 19⅝ 19¾— ⅛
24⅝	20	PSvEG 2.12 9.9 7 159 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
16⅞	14⅛	PSEG pf1.40 9.8 3 14¼ 14¼ 14¼— ⅛
48½	39½	PSEG pf4.08 9.8 z100 41½ 41½ 41½— ⅛
25½	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17 9.7 44 22⅜ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
81	69	PSEG pf6.80 9.8 z30 69½ 69½ 69½+ ½
27⅝	25	PSEG pf2.43 9.5 15 25½ 25½ 25½
123⅝	109	PSE pf12.25 11. z40 113 113 113
91	76	PSEG pf8.08 10. z100 81 81 81 + ½
89⅛	75⅜	PSEG pf7.52 9.6 z100 78½ 78½ 78½
87⅝	76	PSEG pf7.40 9.5 z100 77½ 77½ 77½+1½
107	97½	PSEG pf9.62 9.8 z30 98 98 98
10⅝	4¼	Publick 122 6½ 6¼ 6¼— ⅜
8⅝	3½	Pueblo 5 54 4⅜ 4½ 4½— ⅛
7⅞	4½	PR Cem 3 3 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL 1.56 9.1 7 102 17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ¼
48	24	Pullmn 1.60 4.2 8 120 38⅛ 37⅝ 37¾— ⅜
20½	14⅝	Purex 1.16 7.3 8 24 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅛
6¼	2¼	PuritnFa 6 41 4 3⅞ 3⅞
30¾	19⅛	Puraltr 1.28 4.9 12 39 26⅝ 26¼ 26¼— ⅛
27⅝	20⅛	QuakO 1.20 5.0 7 122 24⅞ 24⅜ 24⅛— ⅜
19⅛	12¾	QuakStO .88 6.5 10 98 13¾ 13½ 13½— ⅛
32	19½	Quanex 1.32 4.7 7 22 28¾ 28¼ 28¼
12½	4⅞	Questor .20 2.9 15 52 7⅜ 7 7 — ¼
27	19	QuestrpfA 2 10. 1 19½ 19½ 19½
		— R—R—R —
33⅞	23	RCA 1.40 5.1 8 1367 28 27⅜ 27½— ¼
44	27	RCApf 3.50 8.9 z410 40½ 39½ 39½+1
74	58½	RCA pf 4 6.4 14 62¾ 62¼ 62¼— ½
17½	9¾	RTE .60 4.7 7 36 13 12½ 12⅞— ⅛
20	9	PLC .52 3.8 5 41 14 13½ 13⅝— ⅜
16¼	11	RalsPur .50 4.4 8 1891 11⅛ 11¼ 11¼— ¼
17	3¾	Ramad .12e 1.1 31 6290 12½ 11 11 —1⅛
20¾	17⅝	Ranco 8 19 18⅜ 18⅛ 18⅛— ¼
16⅝	5⅝	RapAm .40e 2.6 3 32 15½ 15¼ 15¼
40¾	24½	Raybt 1.60b 5.6 5 40 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝— ⅛
27¾	14¾	Raymndin 1 3.1 5 100 17¼ 16½ 16½— ¾
58¾	28⅞	Raythn 1.60 3.1 11 268 52 51¼ 51⅝— ⅜
32¾	18⅜	ReadBat 1 4.8 7 174 21¾ 20¾ 20¾—1
21⅞	12¼	RliRef 1.93 12. 8 11 16 15⅝ 16 + ¼
7⅞	3½	Redman .03e .6 5 116 5⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛
11⅜	7⅛	ReeceCp .60 6.7 8 26 9 8⅞ 9 — ¼
28⅞	21⅞	ReevsB 1.80 6.3 5 7 28⅞ 28⅝ 28⅝
16⅝	10¾	ReichCh .74 6.2 6 25 12 11⅞ 12 — ¼
41	27⅜	ReinEl 1.20 4.6 8 106 33⅛ 32⅜ 32⅜— ⅜
37	23⅜	ReinGp 1.60b 4.5 5 147 36 35⅜ 35⅜— ⅛
27⅝	23⅞	ReIG pf2.60 11. 8 24⅛ 24 24½
28¾	25	ReIn pf2.68 10. 8 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅝— ¼
23½	10½	RepCp .32e 1.9 4 25 17¼ 17 17¼
30	20⅝	RepFnS 1.50 5.5 4 156 28⅛ 27½ 27½— ⅝
3	1⅛	RepMtg 38 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
27¾	21¼	RepStl 1.80a 6.9 5 478 27⅛ 25 26⅛+ ⅛
25½	21	RepTex 1 4.4 7 46 22¾ 22⅝ 22½
16⅞	9	ResvOil .24 2.2 10 259 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅜
26¾	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75 8.5 45 20½ 20⅝ 20½+ ⅛
31½	17⅛	RevcoD .64 2.6 11 178 25 24⅞ 25 + ⅛
19½	10½	Revere 5 46 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛
59	37⅝	Revlon 1.30 2.5 14 487 53¼ 52¾ 52⅞— ½
20½	11⅝	Rexham .60 3.1 10 110 19½ 19⅛ 19¼
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd .88 5.1 6 121 17⅜ 16¾ 17⅛+ ⅜
65	52¼	Reynin 3.80 6.8 7 260 56⅞ 55⅞ 55⅞— ¾
39⅞	26⅞	ReyMtl 1.80 5.1 7 130 35½ 34⅞ 35⅛— ⅜
84	61½	ReyM pf4.50 6.3 6 72 72 72 —1
25¼	14⅜	RichCo 1.20 6.1 5 16 20 19¼ 19¾+ ⅝
31	19⅞	RchMer 1.06 4.4 10 703 25 24 24⅛
22½	15⅝	RiegelT 1.50 8.9 6 46 17 16⅞ 16⅞+ ⅛
35¼	20¾	RioGran .90 3.2 6 16 28⅝ 28½ 28½— ¼
18⅞	12½	RioGr pf .80 5.4 9 15⅛ 14⅞ 14⅞— ¼
26	16¼	RiteAid .42 2.0 8 x95 21¼ 20¾ 20⅞— ⅜
29½	17	Robshw 1.20 5.9 7 7 20⅛ 20 20¼— ⅛
35	22⅜	Robtsn 1.70 6.2 7 14 27⅝ 27⅜ 27⅜— ⅛
12⅞	9½	Robins .40 4.2 8 171 9¾ 9½ 9½— ⅛
20	16½	RochG 1.44b 8.3 7 26 17¼ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
20⅛	15	RochTl 1.56 8.1 8 24 19⅝ 19⅛ 19¼— ⅛
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr 1 9.2 4 31 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
38	28⅝	Rockwl 2.40 6.7 7 119 35⅜ 35⅜ 35⅝+ ⅛
93¼	71⅜	RkInt pf4.75 5.5 1 86½ 86½ 86½—1
33⅞	26	RkInt pf1.35 4.3 3 31½ 31½ 31½— ½
40¼	28⅛	RohmH 1.52 4.2 9 204 36½ 36¼ 36⅜+ ⅛
19⅞	6⅛	Rohrind 7 61 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅜— ¼
23	14¾	Rollins .60 3.3 9 40 18¼ 18⅛ 18¼+ ¼
51	25½	Rolm 24 169 47½ 45¾ 46⅛—1⅝
6¼	2½	Ronson 15 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
11½	10⅝	Roper .90 8.4 4 267 11 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
21½	12½	Rorer .76 4.8 14 459 16½ 15⅞ 16 — ½
23⅞	15	Rosario .50a 3.0 10 96 17¼ 16¼ 16¾+ ⅜
27¼	12¼	Rowan .08 .4 10 65 20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
20⅞	13	RC Cos 1.04 7.0 8 26 15 14⅝ 14⅞— ⅛
65½	55⅜	RoylD 4.85e 7.7 6 161 63⅝ 63⅛ 63⅛— ⅜
34¼	21⅜	Rubbrm .76 3.1 11 71 25¼ 24¾ 24⅞— ½
13⅝	9¾	RussTog .88 8.2 8 7 10⅝ 10¾ 10¾+ ⅛
23¼	14⅞	RyanH 1 6.4 6 768 16 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
30⅝	13⅝	RyderS .80 3.4 7 73 24¼ 23½ 23½— ½
23¼	6¼	SPSTec .50 2.7 27 47 19⅛ 18⅞ 18⅞
35¾	22½	Sabine .56 1.7 22 118 34⅝ 33½ 33⅝—1½
13	6⅜	Safgdin .32 3.0 11 57 10⅝ 10½ 10½+ ⅛
46	35⅛	Safewy 2.60 6.0 9 103 43⅝ 43 43½— ¼
16⅛	9½	SagaCp .44 4.0 6 161 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅛— ¼
29⅝	21¾	SJoMn 1.30 5.3 15 45 24⅞ 24½ 24½— ⅜
14	12⅝	StJoLP 1.26 9.7 6 7 13¼ 13 13 — ¼
43½	34⅜	StLSaF 2.50 6.5 5 7 38⅝ 38¼ 38¼— ¼
12½	10	SPaul 1.02e 9.5 31 10⅞ 10¾ 10¾
35½	25½	StRegP 1.80 6.2 8 175 29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅞— ⅝
8¾	5½	Salant .40 6.5 4 6 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
21¾	9¾	Sambos .60 5.9 7 360 10½ 10¼ 10¼
16⅝	14¼	SDieGE 1.44 9.5 6 103 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
16⅞	8¼	SJuanR 1.05t 7.4 20 9 14¼ 14⅛ 14⅛—
23¼	12⅞	Sanders .40 2.1 9 92 19⅛ 18⅞ 19 — ¼
39½	29⅜	SFeInd 2.20 7.2 5 461 31⅛ 30⅝ 30½— ½
10¼	8	SFein pf .50 6.0 2 8⅝ 8⅜ 8⅜— ⅛
40½	22¾	SFeInt .60 2.1 11 905 29½ 28 28¼—1½
19⅜	13	SgIWel .72 4.8 7 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
7½	3⅞	SaulRE 15 7 6⅞ 7
8½	3¼	SavASto 19 177 8⅜ 8 8 — ⅜
15	6½	SavOnD .36 3.4 9 58 10⅞ 10½ 10½— ⅜
13⅝	10⅝	SavEIP 1 9.3 4 41 11⅛ 10¾ 10¾— ⅜
24¾	11⅜	Savin .50 3.6 3 126 14⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ½
8⅞	4⅞	Saxon 8 94 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ¼
6¼	2⅞	Schaefer 30 3¼ 3¼ 3¼+ ⅛
38	26¼	SchrPlo 1.24 4.1 9 825 30⅝ 30¼ 30½— ⅛
16¾	9¼	Schlitz .40 4.0 36 213 10⅛ 10 10
101	64⅞	Schlmb 1.40 1.4 18 917 101 98⅞ 99⅝—1⅜
38⅞	16¼	SCOA 1.08 3.5 8 49 31¼ 30¾ 31¼
20¾	19¾	SCOA wi 5 u21⅛ 21 21⅛+ ⅜
7	3½	ScotLad .36r 9.3 74 4⅛ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFet 1.60 6.2 6 79 26 26 26 + ⅛
21¾	15⅞	ScottF .64 3.3 7 3 19½ 19¼ 19¼— ¼
19¼	12⅝	ScottP .84 5.1 9 912 17¼ 16½ 16⅝— ⅝
12⅝	8⅛	Scottys .28 2.4 8 103 11⅞ 11½ 11¾+ ¼
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40 7.4 6 35 19 18¾ 18⅞+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder 16 15 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf .81e 9.3 18 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝
15¼	11⅛	SeaCA pf1.46 12. 5 12¾ 12½ 12½— ¼
36⅜	16⅜	SeaCont .42 1.9 6 253 23½ 22⅝ 22⅝— ¾
35⅛	23⅜	SeabCL 2.20 8.1 5 153 27⅞ 27¼ 27¼— ½
15½	5½	SeabWA .40b 3.1 5 138 13⅜ 12⅞ 13 — ¼
31½	23	Seafst .96 3.5 7 122 27⅜ 27¼ 27¼— ¼
29¾	20⅜	Seagrm 1.12 3.7 11 747 u30 29¾ 29⅞+ ½
17½	9⅞	Seagrv .27e 1.9 7 29 14⅜ 14⅛ 14⅛— ½
29¼	14⅝	SealPw 1.10 5.0 7 16 21⅞ 21¾ 21⅞+ ⅛
16¾	10⅜	SearleG .52 4.0 278 13 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
28⅝	19¾	Sears 1.12a 5.3 8 1831 21⅜ 20⅞ 21 — ⅜
14¾	7¼	Seatrain 15 79 8⅞ 8½ 8½— ¼
48¼	27¼	Sedco .64 2.2 7 533 29⅜ 29 29 —1
15⅝	11⅛	SeigLt 1.20b 9.3 6 x11 13⅛ 12⅞ 12⅞— ¼
11⅛	7⅛	SvCpInt .28 3.6 5 17 8⅛ 7¾ 7¾— ¼
49¼	20⅞	Servmt 1.50 3.1 15 5 48¼ 48¼ 48¼
15⅝	7⅜	Shakspr .48 5.4 6 32 9⅛ 8⅞ 8⅞— ¼
29¼	11⅛	Shaklee .74 4.6 5 127 17 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅜
34½	15⅜	Shopell .15 .6 3 18 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
17½	5⅛	ShearH .40 3.7 3 302 11¼ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅜
37⅝	28¼	ShellOil 1.80 5.6 6 242 32½ 31¾ 32 — ¼
47¼	37⅝	ShellT 1.33e 3.0 8 4 45 44⅜ 44⅜— ⅛
14⅜	8⅞	ShelGlo .70 7.1 4 33 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅛
49	32⅞	ShelG pf 3 8.4 1 35¾ 35¾ 35¾— ½
31⅞	19⅝	Shrwin 46 20⅜ 20½ 20½+ ⅛
14⅛	12½	SierPac 1.22 9.3 8 38 13¼ 13 13⅛
25	19⅛	Signal .80 3.1 7 746 u26⅛ 24¾ 25¾+ ¾
38⅝	28⅜	Signode 1.48 4.5 7 7 33 32⅜ 33
21⅛	7⅞	SimPrec .24 1.5 13 96 16¾ 16¼ 16¼— ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat .56 5.1 11 641 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞
24⅝	13⅛	Singer .80 5.5 4 205 15¼ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅜
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs .80 2.9 10 6 28 27⅞ 27⅞— ⅛
28⅛	11¾	SkilCo .40e 1.4 9 189 28½ 28¼ 28¼— ¼
17⅛	9½	Skyline .48 4.2 8 184 11½ 11¼ 11⅜
24⅞	13½	SmithA 1.40 7.0 4 53 20⅜ 20 20 — ⅛
50½	30½	SmithInt .92 1.9 9 333 48⅞ 48 48⅛— ⅝
102½	46⅛	SmtkIn 1.80 1.9 19 703 93⅞ 92⅜ 93½—1
22	14½	SmithTr .80 4.9 5 1 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜+ ¼
26¼	16½	Smucker 1 5.0 7 8 20⅛ 19⅞ 20 + ⅛
44⅞	27¾	SnapOn 1.28 3.1 14 37 41⅛ 41 41 — ⅜
9¼	7	SonyCp .15e 1.7 14 153 8⅝ 8⅜ 8⅜
58¾	43¾	SooLin 4.60e 8.4 6 20 56⅝ 55 55 —1½
6½	2⅜	SoAtlTr 22 3¾ 3½ 3½— ½
19	16	SCrEG 1.62 9.5 7 188 17⅛ 17 17⅛
20¾	17	SoJerIn 1.68 9.1 8 3 18⅜ 18½ 18½— ¼
45⅛	18	Soutdwn .60 1.9 14 15 32½ 32¼ 32⅜— ⅜
15⅞	9⅝	SoetBk .60 4.7 7 58 13 12¾ 12¾+ ⅛
9¼	7	SoetPS 1.17t 15. 7 5 7⅞ 7¾ 7¾
27	22⅞	SoCalE 2.48 9.4 8 1374 26½ 26⅛ 26⅝+ ⅛
17⅝	13	SouthCo 1.54 11. 10 1019 14½ 14¼ 14½
20⅞	17¾	SoInGE 1.40 7.8 6 100 18½ 18 18 — ½
38⅝	27⅛	SoNRes 1.25 3.8 6 115 33 32⅜ 32⅞
39½	33½	SNETel 3.20 8.8 6 10 36½ 36⅜ 36½
48⅛	43¼	SoNE pf3.82 8.9 100 43⅛ d43⅛ 43⅛— ⅝
34⅝	25	SouPac 2.40 8.9 8 176 27⅜ 27 27 — ½
57¼	44½	SouRy 2.88 6.3 6 244 46⅛ 45½ 45⅝— ⅜
6⅝	5⅛	SouRy pf.50 9.1 4 5½ 5½ 5½
56	43	SouRy pf 3 6.5 4 46 46 46 + ¼
26⅜	18½	SoUnCo 1.76 8.1 6 87 22¼ 21½ 21¾— ⅛
34¾	22⅛	Soutind .72b 2.5 10 150 29⅞ 28⅞ 29⅛— ⅛
55½	38¼	SouRoyl 1 1.9 14 57 52⅝ 52 52 — ⅞
30½	15⅝	SwtAir .28 1.2 5 107 24⅜ 23 23⅛+1
29⅝	23⅜	SwtBsh 1.24 5.0 7 7 25⅛ 25 25
17	8½	SwtFore .30 2.2 4 205 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝— ⅛
32½	20	SwtFl pf1.50 5.8 4 26 25⅞ 25⅞— ⅛
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS 1.28 9.1 9 170 14 13¾ 14 + ⅛
17⅞	12½	SpartF .40 2.6 7 24 15⅝ 15⅛ 15½— ⅜
15½	6⅞	Sparton .60 5.0 11 3 12 12 12 — ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	SpectPh 16 129 23½ 22½ 22⅞— ⅝
23½	14⅝	SperryH 1 6.7 5 16 15 14⅞ 14⅞
38¾	32½	SperyH pf 3 9.2 5 32½ 32½ 32½— ¾
49⅜	32⅝	SprryR 1.32 2.8 9 865 48⅝ 47⅞ 48 — ⅜
20⅞	12⅝	SprngsM 1.05 6.4 9 30 16¾ 16½ 16½— ⅜
27	19⅝	SquarD 1.50 6.7 8 89 23 22⅜ 22⅝— ⅝
29⅝	22½	StBrnd 1.36 5.6 10 238 24⅝ 24¼ 24¼
35	24	StBPnt .56 2.3 11 75 24½ d23⅞ 24 — ½
20½	11¾	StdMotA .64 3.9 8 36 17 16½ 16½— ½
48⅞	34⅛	StOilCl 2.60 5.7 8 720 46⅛ 45⅜ 45⅞— ⅜
58	43⅞	StOInd 2.80 5.1 8 846 56 55¼ 55⅝— ⅝
43½	28⅞	StOilOh .88 2.1 13 547 42½ 41½ 41½— ⅞
64	57⅛	SOOh pf3.75 6.5 z50 57⅛ 57⅝ 57⅝+ ⅛
12¼	5⅜	StPacCp .50b 6.2 4 17 8⅛ 8 8⅛
17⅞	12⅝	Standex .60 3.7 8 22 16⅝ 16¼ 16¼+ ¼
29	22¼	StanW 1.08 4.6 7 43 23⅝ 23⅜ 23⅜— ⅛
29⅝	22⅜	Starret 1.32 5.1 6 1 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
5⅝	3⅛	StMutInv 4 15 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
12⅛	9¾	StaMSe 1.05 9.9 13 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+ ¼
49¼	35¼	StaufCh 2 5.2 7 103 39 38½ 38¾— ⅛
13	8½	Sterchl .56a 5.3 5 8 10⅝ 10½ 10½+ ⅛
8	6¼	SterlBco .66 9.3 8 26 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
19¼	12⅜	SterlDg .77 4.6 11 672 17 16¾ 16⅞
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre .12b 3.4 11 15 3½ 3⅜ 3½
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .50 2.2 10 75 22¾ 22¼ 22¼— ⅜
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b 8.6 7 38 14½ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
38⅜	27½	StewWa 2.10 6.8 6 16 31 30⅞ 31 — ¼
31½	17¾	StokVC 1.32 4.5 10 53 30¼ 29½ 29½—1
13	10⅞	StokVC pf 1 8.6 z10 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅜
54¼	42⅛	StoneW 2.75r 5.9 8 22 46⅞ 46⅝ 46¾— ¼
16¼	10½	StonCon .60 4.6 10 39 13¼ 12½ 13⅛+1⅛
20⅞	13	StopShp 1.10 6.9 4 27 16½ 16 16 — ⅝
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec 18 651 34½ 32⅝ 32¾—1⅝
35⅝	19⅝	StorerB 1.30 4.0 8 109 33¼ 32⅞ 32⅝—1⅜
17¼	12½	StridRit 1 7.3 6 9 13⅞ 13¾ 13¾— ⅜
32⅝	27⅞	StuWor 1.25 4.0 6 65 31¾ 31¼ 31¼— ¼
5	2¾	SuavSho .20 5.7 14 18 3½ 3⅜ 3½
23¼	16½	SubPrG 1.32 7.7 6 19 17½ 17⅛ 17⅛— ¼
32	18⅝	SunChm .60 2.3 5 24 26 25⅝ 25⅝— ¼
27¼	19	SunEI .60 2.5 14 25 24⅞ 24⅜ 24⅜— ½
47⅛	35⅛	SunCo 2.80 6.7 6 233 42⅛ 41⅝ 41⅝— ½
48⅝	36⅛	SunC pf 2.25 5.2 17 43⅝ 43 43 — ⅜
24⅞	16⅞	Sunbm 1.40 7.2 7 277 20 19½ 19½— ½
24⅜	19	Sundstr .80 3.5 8 38 23⅛ 23 23⅛— ⅛
14	9	SunsM .20e 1.8 21 82 11⅜ 10¾ 11¼+ ⅜
20¼	15⅜	SuprVal .54 3.2 9 140 17 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅜
337	241	SuprOil 2.80 .9 36 31 325 323½ 323½—1½
16⅛	8⅛	SupmkG .42 3.4 5 131 12¾ 12½ 12½— ¼
31	19⅝	Supm pf1.30 4.6 2 28½ 28⅛ 28½+ ¼
13¼	5	Supscp 35 7⅞ 7¾ 7¾— ¼
11⅞	7¾	SutroM .90e 9.7 10 42 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼+ ⅛
29⅝	15⅛	Swank 1.40a 5.9 7 32 24½ 23⅞ 23⅞— ⅜
21¾	14½	Sybron .96 5.1 8 421 19½ 19 19 — ⅜
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40 7.2 1 33¼ 33¼ 33¼— ¼
16	7⅝	Systron .10 1.1 8 51 9⅝ 9½ 9½
92¼	68¼	TRW pf 4.40 5.6 3 78 78 78 —2
81	60½	TRW pr4.50 6.5 13 69⅞ 69 69 — ⅜
25⅜	17½	TaftBrd .64 2.9 8 49 22 21¾ 22 + ¼
5	1⅜	Talcott 77 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
15⅝	10	Talley 1 8.6 6 41 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf 1 8.4 8 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	TampE 1.32 7.3 7 186 18⅝ 18 18⅛
34⅝	19¾	Tandy 9 855 28⅝ 26⅞ 27¼—1⅝
30⅝	11⅞	Tandycft 10 88 23⅝ 23⅛ 23½
12½	7¼	Tappan .28 2.4 11 142 11⅞ 11¼ 11½+ ⅜
15⅞	8¼	Techncr .40 3.2 294 12½ 12¼ 12½
15½	7⅞	Tchncolr .60 6.7 9 35 12¼ 12 12 — ½
14⅞	7⅝	Technicn 9 77 11½ 11 11 — ⅝
54	32½	Tektrnx .64 1.2 15 119 53⅞ 52½ 52½—1
10⅞	5⅝	Telecor 6 332 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅜— ⅛
119⅝	59⅛	Teledn 9.14t 8.2 6 625 114¼ 111¼ 111⅞—3⅛
14⅞	7⅜	Telprmt 20 459 14⅛ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅜
9¼	2⅜	Telex 11 313 6⅜ 6 6 — ⅜
34½	28	Tenneco 2.20 7.2 7 1171 30⅞ 30½ 30½— ¼
12⅞	6¼	Tesoro 5 222 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅜
25⅝	19⅝	Tesor pf2.16 10. 78 21⅛ 20¾ 21
27¾	22⅛	Texaco 2 8.3 9 1477 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅜
41¾	34⅜	TexCm 1.40 3.7 8 70 37⅞ 37½ 37½
47	32	TexEst 2.30 6.1 7 186 37⅞ 37⅜ 37⅝+ ½
27¼	25⅝	TxET pf2.40 9.2 19 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
30⅞	26¼	TxET pf2.87 11. 8 27⅛ 27 27¼+ ¼
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT 2.64 6.8 7 53 39 38½ 38⅝— ⅜
47¼	34⅞	TxGs pf1.50 3.9 1 38¼ 38¼ 38¼— ½
21	16	TexInd 5 57 19⅜ 19 19⅛— ½
92½	61⅝	TexInst 2 2.3 15 545 88½ 86¾ 87 — ⅜
11⅛	5⅝	TexInt 17 189 8¼ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅜
36½	24⅝	TexOGs .36b 1.1 11 412 35¼ 33⅞ 34 —1½
57	38¾	TxPcLd .40e .9 17 2 46 46 46 — ¼
22¼	18	TexUtil 1.52 7.9 7 353 19⅝ 19¼ 19¼— ⅛
24⅞	15⅛	Texsglf 1.20 5.6 19 526 21⅝ 21 21¼+ ⅛
44⅝	35¾	Texglf pf 3 7.5 12 40½ 39⅝ 39¾— ¼
13½	2⅛	TexfiInd 10 122 10¼ 9⅝ 9¾— ⅜
35	22⅛	Textron 1.80 6.9 6 417 26¼ 26 26 — ¼
38½	27	Textr pf2.08 7.3 2 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
31¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40 6.1 1 23 23 23 — ¼
39⅝	23½	Thiokol 1.30 4.1 7 75 31½ 31¼ 31⅜
48¾	33⅝	ThmBet 1.32 3.2 13 25 41¾ 41 41 — ⅜
14⅞	8¼	Thomln .52b 5.3 6 5 9¾ 9⅝ 9¾— ⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW 1.50 6.7 5 60 22½ 22¼ 22¼— ⅜
16	7⅛	Thrifty .52 3.5 13 80 15 14⅝ 14¾— ⅜
29	17½	Ticor 1.21a 5.6 5 89 21¾ 21½ 21½— ¼
28⅝	18¾	Tidwatr .80 3.6 8 53 22½ 21⅞ 22 — ½
34⅝	15¼	TigerInt .60 2.3 8 407 26½ 25½ 25⅞— ⅞
50⅞	33¾	Timeln 1.50 3.6 8 57 41¾ 41⅛ 41⅛— ¼
38½	28⅜	Timl pfA1.57 5.0 2 31½ 31¼ 31¼— ¼
32¾	28¾	Timl pfB1.57 5.2 3 30½ 30½ 30½— ½
35¼	22⅛	TimesM 1.20 3.5 10 256 33⅞ 33⅝ 33⅝+ ⅜
56¼	41	Timkn 2.60a 4.7 7 71 56⅛ 55⅛ 55½— ½
34½	11¾	ToddSh 7 31 24¼ 23 23 —1¼
16½	12¼	Tokheim .60 3.6 8 323 u17⅜ 15¼ 16⅞+1⅜
25½	20⅛	TolEdis 2.20 9.9 8 74 22¼ 21⅞ 22¼+ ⅛
26¾	21½	TolEd pf2.36 10. 11 23 23 23
25	20⅛	TolEd pf2.21 10. 3 22 21¾ 21⅞+ ⅜
12⅛	7⅜	TonkaCp .48 5.3 3 9⅛ 9 9⅛
14⅝	7¾	ToolRol .40b 3.9 6 12 10½ 10⅜ 10⅜— ⅜
21	17⅞	ToroCo .60 3.0 10 30 20⅜ 20 20¼— ⅛
26⅛	14⅝	Tracor .40 2.2 7 37 18¼ 18 18 — ⅛
45⅝	31	Trane 1.84 4.4 8 53 43¼ 42⅛ 42⅛—1⅛
37⅜	28⅞	TranUn 2.12 7.4 5 419 29⅛ d28½ 28⅝— ⅜
30⅝	10⅝	TWC 3 289 19⅛ 18¼ 18½—1
23½	17⅛	TWC pf 2 9.9 2 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅞	TWC pf 1.90 11. 32 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅜+ ⅛
19⅜	12⅞	Transm 1 6.0 6 739 17 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅜
23¼	19½	Troninc 2 9.8 28 20⅜ 20½ 20½— ⅛
24	16⅝	Transco 1.10 5.4 8 93 20⅜ 20⅛ 20¼— ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Transcn .60 5.2 7 7 11½ 11⅜ 11½
104⅝	97¼	TrG pf 10.32 11. z100 97⅝ 97⅝ 97⅝+ ⅜
98	91½	TrGP pf8.64 9.2 z20 94 94 94
27⅝	23½	TrGP pf2.50 10. 2 23⅞ 23⅞ 23⅞— ⅛
18¼	11⅝	TrnsOh .40b 2.7 4 12 15 14¾ 14¾— ¼
29⅞	21	Tranwy 1.60 7.5 5 39 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅜
40⅝	26⅞	Travlrs 2.08 5.7 4 404 36⅝ 36⅛ 36⅝— ⅛
44⅞	32	Travelr pf 2 5.1 4 39⅝ 39½ 39½+ ⅛
20⅞	17⅛	TriCon 2.07e 11. 103 19½ 19⅛ 19¼— ⅛
3⅞	1¼	TriSoM 6 3 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼+ ⅛
13½	7⅛	Triaind 20 9 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
24¼	14⅞	TriaPc .72 4.2 6 57 17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅛— ¼
11¾	6⅝	Trico .14 1.7 7 9 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜— ⅛
25	15⅞	Trintyln 1 5.0 6 34 20 19½ 19⅝+ ¼
17¼	14⅜	TucsnG 1.32 8.3 8 756 16 15¾ 15⅞— ⅛
40¾	21⅜	TCFox 1.20a 3.7 4 488 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅛— ⅜
24½	15⅜	TwinDs .90 4.9 7 4 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅜
23⅜	12½	TycoLab .80 4.4 3 63 19 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅞
19⅞	13⅝	TylerCp .40 2.2 9 119 18⅝ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
34⅝	17	Tymshr 14 101 30⅞ 29⅞ 29⅞—1
45¾	19⅜	UAL .80 2.5 3 921 33⅝ 31⅞ 32⅛— ⅜
23⅞	16⅝	UGI 1.56 8.8 6 22 18⅞ 17¾ 17¾— ¼
30¾	25⅞	UGI pf 2.75 10. z130 27 26¼ 27 + ½
22⅜	14	UMC 1.20 7.6 7 67 15¾ 15½ 15¾— ⅛
3	1⅝	UMET Tr 51 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
34¼	16	UNCRes .40 2.1 6 73 19⅜ 18⅞ 18⅞— ½
25	17	UVInd 1 4.0 5 1416 u25¼ 24½ 24⅞
51	18¾	UARCO 1.60 2.7 13 7 51 51 51
14⅝	9⅝	Unarco .76 7.1 6 16 10⅞ 10¾ 10¾— ⅛
62⅜	49⅞	UniNV 3.93e 6.3 6 7 62⅜ 62⅜ 62⅜— ¼
29⅝	12½	UnBncp .92 3.2 14 205 28⅝ 28 28½+ ⅜
51⅞	36½	UComp 2.40 4.9 10 93 49¼ 49 49 — ⅜
43¼	33⅜	UnCarb 2.80 7.9 6 912 36¼ 35⅝ 35⅝— ⅝
11¼	6½	UnCmrce 11 84 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
7	3⅞	UnionCp .24t 5.3 7 42 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
15⅜	13¼	UnElec 1.44 10. 7 247 14⅛ 13⅞ 14
45	37	UnEl pf 4 11. z10 37⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝+ ⅛
50½	39⅞	UnEl pf4.50 11. z90 43 42 42 —2
72¾	64	UnEl pf 6.40 10. z10 63⅝ d63⅝ 63⅝
		UnEl pfL 8 11. z10 75 75 75
24⅝	20½	UnEl pf2.13 10. 5 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ¼
28⅞	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72 11. 5 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅛
58⅝	45⅝	UnOCal 2.40 4.2 7 296 57½ 56⅞ 56⅞— ⅜
60¼	40⅞	UPacC 2.30 4.3 10 291 53⅛ 53⅛ 53⅛— ⅛
20⅝	14½	UPac pf .47 2.6 2 18¼ 18¼ 18¼
8½	5	Uniroyal 2328 6½ 6⅜ 6½
85	42	Unirval pf 8 13. z650 60½ 59 60 — ½
15½	6¾	UnBrnd .15e 1.3 9 64 11¾ 11½ 11¼— ¼
21⅞	11⅛	UBrd pf1.20 9.4 3 12¾ 12⅝ 12¾— ⅛
38	29⅞	UEnRs 2.08 5.7 5 189 37½ 36⅝ 36¾—1
26½	13⅝	UFinCal 1 4.3 5 97 23¼ 22½ 23⅛+ ¼
23½	13⅝	UnGrIy .12 .6 7 211 20⅜ 19⅛ 19⅜—1¼
28¾	22½	UIllum 2.56 11. 8 24 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅛— ½
24⅜	19	UIllu pf 2.20 11. z1150 20⅜ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
22	12½	UnitInd .85b 5.7 5 9 15⅜ 15 15 — ⅛
15	10⅝	UnitIn pf.42 3.7 5 11½ 11½ 11½+ ¼
19⅛	8¾	UnitInn .22 1.7 7 258 13⅛ 12⅝ 12¾— ⅜
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04 8.9 6 48 11¾ 11⅝ 11¾+ ¼
2¾	1⅛	UnPkMn 10 1⅞ 1¾ 1¾+ ⅛
22¼	12⅞	USRefs .72 3.5 5 10 21⅛ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅜
16¼	14¾	USFoS 1.58e 10. 23 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
37½	28¼	USFid 2 6.3 4 242 32⅜ 31⅜ 31¾— ¼
33⅜	21	USGyps 1.80 6.6 4 110 27⅞ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅜
30⅜	22½	USGy pf1.80 7.0 13 25⅞ 25½ 25⅝
13⅝	6¼	USHom .32 3.2 4 198 10½ 9⅞ 10 — ½
10	6⅝	USInd .64 7.9 5 139 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛
20⅛	12½	USLeasg .48 3.2 5 224 15½ 15 15 — ½
7	4⅝	US Rly 58 5⅛ 5 5 + ⅛
30⅛	19¾	USShoe 1.32 5.6 4 24 23½ 23 23½— ½
32⅞	21½	USSIeel 1.60 6.5 13 587 24⅝ 24½ 24½
37	27	USTobc 1.60 5.0 11 94 32⅝ 31¾ 32 + ⅜
52½	32¼	UnTech 2 5.2 7 960 39 38⅛ 38⅞— ⅞
140½	99½	UTch pf7.32 6.8 2 108¼ 107 107 —1⅛
70¼	49¼	UTch pf3.87 7.3 1 53¼ 53¼ 53¼— ½
20	17⅝	UniTel 1.44 7.6 8 217 19¼ 18⅞ 19
24¾	21⅜	UniT 2pf1.50 6.3 1 23⅞ 23⅜ 23⅛— ⅛
20⅝	9⅞	Unitrod .20 1.1 10 60 18⅞ 17⅜ 17⅜— ⅜
9¾	6⅞	Univar .56 7.2 7 19 7¾ 7½ 7¾+ ⅜
22	18	UnivFd .96 4.5 9 59 21½ 21⅛ 21½+ ⅜
24	16⅜	UnLeaf 1.04 6.2 8 69 16⅞ d15⅞ 16⅞+ ½
56	32⅛	Uplahn 1.52 3.1 12 368 49⅞ 48⅛ 48⅝—1⅛
25	15⅞	USLIFE .64 3.1 7 180 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
11⅞	9¼	UslifeF .96a 9.5 15 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛
19½	17	UtaPL 1.76 9.3 9 346 19 18¾ 18⅞
21⅜	16½	VF Cp 1.40 8.2 6 36 17¼ 16⅞ 17⅛
24⅜	10⅝	VSI Cp .50 2.5 9 64 20 19⅞ 19⅞
9¾	4¾	Vallevln .40 6.8 18 19 6 5¾ 5⅞— ⅛
16⅛	10½	VanDrn .92 6.8 6 22 13⅞ 13⅜ 13⅜
21⅞	11¾	Varian .40 2.7 9 61 15⅞ 15 15 — ⅜
15	7½	Varo .32 3.7 4 153 8⅞ 8⅝ 8¾
20¼	16⅛	Veeco 8 188 19 18½ 18⅝— ⅞
9⅝	4	Vendo 9 5 4¾ 5 + ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Venice 27 2⅞ 2¼ 2⅜+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	VestSe 1.36e 11. 27 13 12¾ 12¾
28⅝	16¼	Viacom .25 1.0 15 88 27⅞ 26¼ 26¼—1⅛
15¾	13½	VaEPw 1.32 9.4 7 545 14¼ 14 14 — ⅛
56½	50	VaEP pf 5 10. z30 50 50 50
86⅞	74	VaEP pf7.72 10. z100 75¼ 75¼ 75¼—1¼
99¾	90	VaEP pf8.60 9.1 z110 94 94 94
30⅞	27	VaEP pf2.90 10. 2 27¾ 27¾ 27¾— ⅛
86⅞	75⅛	VaE pfJ7.72 10. z210 78¼ 77 77¼— ¾
81	70¼	VaEP pf7.20 9.9 z200 73 72 73 +2
16	6⅞	Vornado 52 727 11⅛ 10¾ 11 + ⅜
16	7⅞	Vulcinc .68 5.3 5 28 13 12⅝ 12¾+ ⅛
31	17½	WUI .60 2.0 11 745 30⅛ 29¾ 30¼— ⅜
22½	10	Wabash .50 3.3 6 48 16⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅞
21	15½	Wachov .68 3.9 8 187 17⅞ 17¼ 17¼
56	42½	Wach pf2.20 4.8 2 45¾ 45⅝ 45⅝+ ¼
7	3½	WachRIv 17 4⅛ 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
29⅞	17	WalMrt .22 .9 14 7 24½ 24¼ 24¼— ¼
30½	16	Walgrn 1.40 5.0 7 56 28¼ 28¼ 28¼
37⅜	25⅞	WlkrA 1.60a 4.3 8 546 u38 36⅝ 36⅞— ½
33⅝	18⅝	WallBus .84 3.5 8 21 24 23⅞ 23⅞
29⅞	17¾	WalMu 1.20b 5.6 4 21 22 21½ 21½— ⅛
35½	26½	WaltJm 1.60 5.6 5 202 28¾ 28½ 28½— ¼
12⅝	10	WallJ pf 1 9.3 z80 10¾ 10⅛ 10¾+ ⅛
37½	27½	WallJ pf1.60 5.2 26 30¾ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅜
12⅞	6¼	WardFd 8 70 10⅛ 10 10⅛— ⅜
13⅞	7¾	Warnaco 7 93 11⅛ 10¾ 11 + ⅛
32⅝	21¼	WarnS 1.60 6.3 7 21 25½ 25⅛ 25½+ ¼
57½	29¼	WrnCom 1 2.2 8 322 46¾ 46⅛ 46⅝— ⅜
113	60	WrnC pf1.25 1.4 1 92 92 92 —4
32½	22⅞	WarnrL 1.20 4.8 10 1027 25¼ 24¾ 25 — ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.28 9.9 8 7 23⅜ 23⅛ 23⅛
31⅞	19¾	WshNat 1.20 4.8 6 15 25 25 25
39¼	30¼	WasN pf2.50 7.4 1 33¾ 33¾ 33¾+ ½
27⅞	20¾	WashSII 1.40 5.0 8 105 u28⅞ 27⅝ 28¼+1¼
24¼	20⅜	WshWl 2 9.0 6 32 22½ 22⅛ 22¼— ⅛
31⅞	17⅝	WasteM .50 1.8 12 222 28⅞ 27⅞ 28 — ½
26¼	15	WatkinJ .40 2.2 13 46 18⅜ 18 18 + ¼
7½	4¼	WayGos .48 8.0 8 21 6⅛ 6 6
9⅞	4¾	WeanUn .20 3.5 5 6 5⅞ 5¾ 5¾— ⅛
38	10⅞	WebbD .20e 1.0 12 3808 21⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝—1¼
40¾	25½	WeisMkt .94 2.6 9 11 36⅜ 35½ 36¼+ ¾
33¼	24	WellsF 1.40 4.7 6 162 29½ 29⅛ 29½+ ¼
15	10¼	WelFM 1.20e 9.6 9 16 12½ 12⅜ 12½+ ⅛
40	31½	WPIPe 2.80 8.2 5 76 34½ 34¼ 34¼
11⅛	8¾	WstcIT .72 7.0 8 19 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL .40 4.1 3 285 9⅞ 9⅝ 9¾+ ⅛
37	23¼	WAir pf 2 7.0 9 28⅝ 28 28⅝+ ⅝
30⅛	23	WnBnc 1.36 5.2 6 119 26⅝ 26 26 — ⅝
29	20¼	WnCoNA .40 1.6 10 23 25½ 25 25 — ⅜
38⅜	21¼	WPacIn 1 2.7 5 140 37⅛ 37 37 — ¼
25¼	15	WnPubl .88 3.7 14 278 24¼ 23⅝ 23⅞+ ⅜
22	14½	WUnion 1.40 8.7 6 92 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅜
52	42	WnUn pf4.60 9.9 1 46½ 46½ 46½+ ½
12¼	9¾	WUn dpf1.18 11. 13 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝+ ⅛
25¾	21	WUTI pf2.56 11. 4 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝— ⅛
25	16	WestgEl .97 5.4 5 871 18⅛ 17⅞ 18 — ⅛
30¼	23½	Wstvac 1.32 4.8 7 106 28½ 27¼ 27¼—1¼
24⅜	15	Weybrg 1.08 6.4 5 1 17 17 17 + ⅛
31⅜	20¾	Weyerhr 1 3.8 9 593 26½ 26 26¼
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80 7.2 41 39½ 39 39
41	27⅝	WheelF 1.20 3.8 9 67 31¾ 31¼ 31¼— ¼
44¾	33	WheelF pf 2 5.7 1 35 35 35 + ½
14¼	8	WheelPit 14 12¾ 12⅜ 12⅜
58¾	39¾	WhelPit pf6 13. z30 46¾ 46½ 46½— ¼
24¾	17½	Whirlpl 1.20 6.7 6 350 18¼ 17⅞ 18 — ⅜
24⅞	16⅝	WhitC 1.20 6.9 4 165 18⅞ 18⅝ 18¾— ⅛
44	37	WhitC pfC 3 8.1 3 37 37 37 — ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteM 245 7¼ 7 7 — ⅛
18¾	7⅛	Whittak .20e 1.5 6 445 14⅛ 13¾ 13¾— ⅛
19½	11⅛	Wickes .92 6.6 5 86 14⅛ 13⅞ 14
12	6½	Wiebldt .40 4.7 9 6 8½ 8½ 8½
23⅛	14	Williams 1 6.2 15 301 16½ 16 16¼— ⅜
10	6	WilshrO .14 1.9 20 70 7⅜ 7½ 7½
31½	28½	WinDx 1.44 4.9 9 36 30 29⅞ 29⅞— ⅛
7⅛	3	Winnbgo 36 131 3⅞ 3¼ 3¼
13⅜	9¾	WinterJ 1 9.9 11 40 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅜
30⅛	25	WisEP 2.24 8.5 7 53 26¼ 26⅛ 26¼— ¼
106¾	97½	WisE pf8.90 9.0 z250 99 99 99 —1
23	19	WisGas 1.92 9.6 7 6 20⅛ 20 20 — ⅛
21⅞	18⅞	WiscPL 1.76 9.1 9 15 19⅜ 19¼ 19⅜+ ⅛
21¼	17½	WiscPS 1.62 8.5 7 46 19⅜ 19 19½— ¼
24⅞	18⅛	Witco 1.20 5.8 6 35 20⅞ 20½ 20⅝— ¼
17½	10	WittrR .80 6.7 5 55 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅞
12½	4⅝	WolvrW .30 3.2 7 46 9½ 9¼ 9¼
19⅜	12⅜	Wometc .60 3.8 8 36 16¼ 15⅝ 16 — ⅜
29⅛	15⅜	WoodPt .40 1.5 12 184 27⅞ 26½ 26⅞— ⅝
23	17⅛	Wolwth 1.40 6.8 5 249 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝— ¼
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf2.20 7.5 5 29½ 29½ 29½+ ½
12⅜	4⅜	WorldAir 54 103 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅜
77½	56⅜	Wrigly 2.40a 3.5 9 27 69 68 68 — ⅞
19⅞	8⅛	Wurlitzr .48 4.3 6 41 11⅛ 11¼ 11¼— ½
19½	10⅝	Wylain .80 5.7 6 61 14⅛ 14 14 — ⅛
11½	6	WyleLb .36 4.4 5 31 8⅜ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
7½	2	Wyly 180 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
64	40½	Xerox 2 3.4 11 1184 60⅝ 59⅜ 59⅝—1¼
50⅝	23	XTRA 1.04 3.0 4 149 36 34½ 34½—1⅜
24¾	10	Yates .20 1.0 7 2 19½ 19½ 19½— ¼
21⅞	14⅛	ZaleCp 1 6.2 8 5 16½ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅛
19¾	10¼	Zapata .30b 2.4 20 316 12⅝ 12⅛ 12¼— ⅜
17⅞	7½	ZayreCp 5 344 12⅝ 12⅛ 12½— ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	ZenithR 1 7.1 34 317 14⅜ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅜
19½	12½	Zurnind .68 4.5 7 45 15⅛ 14⅞ 15 — ⅜

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices January 16, 1979

…otations in Canadian funds.
…quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High Low Close Ch'ge
025 Abitibi	$18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
200 Acklands	$14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
250 Agnico E	$6¼ 6 6¼+ ⅜
500 Agra Ind A	$6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
880 Alta Gas A	$16⅞ 16⅝ 16¾
725 Algo Cent	$19½ 19½ 19½— ⅛
150 Am Bonza	$29⅝ 28⅞ 28½— 1
470 Andres W A	$12¾ 12¼ 12⅝+ ⅜
350 Atco A	$19 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
500 BP Can	$21¾ 21½ 21½— ⅛
256 Bank N S	$24½ 24¼ 24⅜+ ⅛
200 Baton B	$13¼ 13¼ 13¼— ⅜
350 Bem Cap A	$16¾ 16½ 16¾+ ⅛
600 Bralor Res	$9⅝ 9¼ 9¼— ⅛
560 Bramalea	$14¾ 14½ 14¾+ ¼
956 Brameda	217 215 216 + 1
110 Brenda M	$15⅝ 15½ 15½— ¼
224 BCFP	$20 19⅞ 19⅞
670 BC Phone	$17½ 17¼ 17¼— ¼
893 Brunswk	$5⅞ 5¾ 5¾— ⅛
230 Budd Auto	$10⅛ 9¾ 10⅛+ ⅛
562 CAE A	$22 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅜
662 Cad Frv	$10⅝ 10⅝ 10½
536 Cal Pow A	$41 40¾ 40¾— ¼
450 Camflo	$14⅛ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ½
940 C Nor West	$10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅛
600 C Pakrs C	$21 20⅝ 21 + ½
935 Con Perm	$17⅜ 17 17¼+ ⅛
287 Can Trust A	$25¼ 25 25¼+ ¼
660 CCablesy A	$18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
600 Cdn Cel	$8⅞ 8¾ 8¾
902 CI Bk Com	$30⅛ 29¾ 29⅞— ⅛
753 Cdn Tire A	$27¾ 26¾ 27¾+ 1
026 C Utilties	$16⅞ 16½ 16½— ½
500 Canbra	435 435 435 +10
337 Candel Oil	$29¾ 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅛
320 Cassiar	$10¼ 10⅛ 10¼+ ¼
900 Celanese	480 470 470 — 5
550 C Holiday I	$8¼ 8¼ 8¼
750 Con Distrb	$11½ 9⅝ 9⅝—1⅝
11736 Cons Gas	$19 18⅞ 19 + ⅛
3700 Con Fardy	287 280 281 — 4
4200 Conwest	$6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
5400 Craigmt	$5¾ 5½ 5½— ⅛
48750 Cyprus	$13⅛ 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
5000 Czar Res	$7⅞ 7⅝ 7¾
7525 Daon Dev	$15¾ 15½ 15½— ¼
700 Daon A	$7¼ 7¼ 7¼
825 Denison	$77¾ 77⅝ 77⅝— ⅜
22100 Dicknsn	$7⅞ 7⅛ 7⅜+ ⅛
1910 D Bridge	$31½ 31 31⅜+ ¼
3450 Dofasco A	$31⅜ 31¼ 31¼— ⅜
150 Dom Store	$17½ 17½ 17½
6560 Du Pont	$17⅞ 17½ 17½— ⅜
1000 East Mal	210 210 210 — 5
2200 Electhom A	465 440 450 —10
15600 Emco	$8½ 8⅜ 8½
25625 Falcon C	$7⅞ 7⅝ 7¾
6035 Fibrg Nik A	$35¼ 34⅞ 35 — ¼
640 Fed Ind A	$5¾ 5⅝ 5¾+ ⅛
100 Fed Pion	$36½ 36½ 36½— ½
100 Francana	$10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞
115 Fraser A	$14 14 14
100 Fruehauf	$10¼ 10¼ 10¼
800 G Distrb A	$7¾ 7¾ 7¾
2500 G Distrb w	230 230 230 — 6
16800 Gibraltar	$7¼ 7 7⅛
90 Goodyear	$18 17 18 + ⅛
200 Graft G	$37¼ 37¼ 37¼+ ½
941 Gt Oil Sds	$9⅞ 9¾ 9⅞+ ⅜
1655 GL Forest	$42¾ 42½ 42½— ½
575 Gt W Life	$100 100 100
251 Greyhnd	$19½ 19½ 19½
1300 Hard Crp A	345 340 340 +10
5703 Harlequin	$14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞
10927 Hawker A	$10⅛ 9¾ 10 + ¼
1069 Hayes D A	$10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
112353 H Bay Co	$20¼ 19¾ 19⅞— ⅜
5775 IAC	$18 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
9400 Indal	$13⅞ 13⅝ 13¾+ ⅛
3155 Inland Gas	$11½ 11⅜ 11½
2705 Int Mogul	$6 6 6
9143 Int Pipe A	$17 16 16⅞
300 Inv Grp A	$11 11 11
19600 Ivaco A	$14½ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ⅞
4450 Jannock	$22 21¼ 21½+ ¼
3100 Kaiser Re	$16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅜
27030 Kam Kotia	$5⅞ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
2020 Kelsey H	$21¼ 21 21¼
4535 Kerr A A	$13¼ 12⅞ 12⅞— ¼
35655 Labatt A	$22¼ 22 22
400 Lab Min	$40 40 40
7250 Lacana	$5¾ 5⅝ 5¾+ ⅛
2350 L Ont Cem	$5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
100 LL Lac	275 275 275 +10
4132 Lob Co A	$5 495 5 +15
14350 Lob Co B	495 470 495 +25
2300 Loeb M	$8¾ 8⅝ 8¾+ ⅜
1100 MICC	$9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅛
325 Mclan H A	$19⅛ 19½ 19½— ⅛
23514 MB Ltd	$24⅞ 24 24⅝+ ⅝
2145 Matgml A	$17⅞ 17¾ 17¾— ⅛
3706 Molson A	$24⅝ 24 24 — ¼
250 Molson B	$22½ 22½ 22½
18041 Moore	$35½ 35¼ 35¼— ¼
30987 Murphy	$14½ 14 14⅜+ ⅛
1080 Nat Trust	$20⅞ 20½ 20⅞+ ⅜
37605 Noranda A	$42⅜ 42 42 — ⅜
34263 Norcen	$18⅛ 17⅞ 18⅛— ⅛
2020 NTecm E w	$18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
50 Nowsco W	$23 23 23
14510 Oakwood P	495 480 485 —10
800 Ocelot B	$14½ 14¼ 14⅜— ⅛
18750 Oshawa A	$7⅞ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
12012 Page Pet	$9⅞ 9⅝ 9¾
33100 Pamour A	$6⅜ 6 6¼+ ⅜
800 PanCan P	$40¼ 40 40 — ¼
53900 Pembina	$8¾ 8½ 8⅝
693 Petrolina	$23¾ 23⅝ 23¾
4562 Pine Point	$27 26½ 27 + ½
29890 Place G	272 260 261 — 9
5500 Placer	$28¼ 28 28 — ¼
1700 Ram	$9¼ 9¼ 9¼
1216 Rd Stenhs A	$10⅛ 10⅜ 10½— ⅛
2790 Reichhold	$10⅜ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
4525 Revnu Pro	139 137 137 — 1
4600 Roman	$28⅜ 27⅞ 27⅞— ⅜
1420 Rothman	$23 23 23
6420 Sceptre	$8⅞ 8¼ 8⅜
100 Scotts A	$9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
14295 Shell Can	$17¼ 17 17 — ¼
49918 Sherritt A	$9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅜
100 Sigma	$36¼ 36¼ 36¼+ ½
4759 Simpsons	235 225 230 + 5
6300 Simpsn S A	$8 7⅞ 8
4200 Slater Stl	$13¼ 13⅛ 13¼
7300 Southm	$26 25¾ 26
650 St Brodcst	$12¼ 12 12¼+ ¼
10528 Stelco A	$29½ 28¾ 28¾— ¾
1100 Steep R	390 385 385 —10
200 Toro	$13¾ 13¾ 13¾
7860 Teck Cor A	$12 11¾ 11¾
1082 Teck Cor B	$11⅜ 11 11¼+ ¼
400 Teledyne	$8½ 8 8⅛+ ¼
1029 Tex Can	$50¾ 50 50 + ¼
11350 Thom N A	$16¼ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
10139 Tor Dm Bk	$22⅞ 22¾ 22⅞
165 Torstar B	$18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
1469 Traders A	$16⅜ 16¼ 16⅜+ ⅛
2994 Trns Ml A	$8⅞ 8⅝ 8¾— ⅛
7789 TrCan PL	$18½ 18⅜ 18½+ ⅛
7025 UGas A	$10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
6936 Union Oil	$24¼ 22⅝ 22⅝—1⅜
600 U Keno	$8⅞ 8⅝ 8¾
2450 U Siscoe	$9⅝ 9¼ 9¼— ¼
312 Un Carbid	$18½ 18¼ 18½+ ⅜
6970 Versil Cor	$10 9¾ 10 + ¼
400 Vestgron	$13⅜ 13½ 13⅝
2650 Voyager P	$23¾ 23½ 23¾+ ¼
1300 Weldwod	$21 20¾ 20¾— ⅛
2200 West Mine	$5¼ 5¼ 5¼
930 Weston	$23⅝ 23⅜ 23⅜— ⅛
450 Woodwd A	$20¼ 20 20¼— ⅛
5700 Yk Bear	$6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
3900 Yukon C	365 360 360

Total sales 4,501,627 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices January 16, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High Low Clos Chg.
1788 AlgomaSt	$28 28 28 + ⅜
4600 Asbestos	$45½ 45½ 45½—2¼
37300 Basic Res	$5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝+ ¼
1261 Con Cem	$12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛
618 Con Bath	$13¼ 13⅛ 13¼
140 Dom TxtA	$12¾ 12½ 12¾+ ⅜
350 FCA Int	300 296 300
675 Imasco	$37½ 37½ 37½+ ½
1000 Laur Fin	$10½ 10½ 10½+ ¼
3110 Royal Bk	$40⅛ 40 40⅛
8220 Steinbrg A	$22 21⅛ 22 +1
600 Trizec	$15¾ 15½ 15½— ⅝

Total sales 460,872 shares.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the January 16, 1979 's closing inter…nk foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major cur…cies in the national currencies of each of the following financial …nters. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
…sterdam	2.0025	3.99	107.90*	46.985*	0.2388	—	6.847*	118.10*	38.905*
…sels (c)	29.19	58.33	15.76575	6.8685	3.4765*	14.6065	—	17.26025	5.685
…kfurt	1.8515	3.701	—	43.58*	2.207x	92.89*	6.348*	109.77*	36.09*
…don (z)	1.9995	—	3.7035	8.493	1,675.50	3.9825	58.27	3.363	10.2515
…m	839.20	1,673.30	451.97	197.01	—	419.15	28.69	495.25	163.10
…s	4.24875	8.494	229.53*	—	5.0755x	212.75*	14.57*	251.47*	82.80*
…ch	1.68325	3.3654	90.97175*	39.622*	0.20065	84.55645*	5.76705*	—	32.7745*

…e following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market. Danish Krone: …85 ; Escudo: 46.875 ; Israeli £: 19.045 ; Peseta: 70.02 ; Schilling: 13.575 ; Sw.Krona: 4.356 ; Yen. …475 ; Norw. Krone: 5.0715 ; Fin Mark: 3.9785 ; Belgian Financial Franc: 29.675 , Hong Kong $: 4.762 …gapore $: 2.1715 ; Canadian $: 83.925 U.S. cents.

…) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to …one pound.

FIDINAM GROUP
FIDINAM (CANADA) LIMITED

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton

is pleased to annonce the appointment of

MR. JOSEPH O. ESSAYE

as

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT - ADMINISTRATION

The Fidinam Group is an international consulting firm with worldwide headquarters in Lugano, Switzerland. The Canadian subsidiary carries on the business of acquisition, development and management of real estate properties in Canada and U.S.A. Mr. Essaye will be located at the Canadian head office in Toronto.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has initiated a passenger public transport company, named:

SAUDI PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMPANY (SAPTCO)

with equity participation between the Government and the private sector. The objective of the company is to transport public passengers in both intra-city and inter-city.

SAPTCO announces its desire to acquire services of a highly experienced firm or consortium to perform the management, operation and development of this project. Interested firms or consortiums are requested to telex the Ministry of Communications in Riyadh of their desire (Telex N° 201616 HIWAY SJ), and should call on the Ministry or any of the following addresses to receive a summary of the scope of work to be performed and a prequalification questionnaire.

1. Jeddah Road Department (M.O.C.)
2. Dammam Road Department (M.O.C.)
3. SAPTCO temporary offices in:

LONDON
Nadco (U.K.) Office
Mr. Derek McCall
4th Floor, 28-29 Dover Street
Hereditable House
London, W.1
Tel.: 01-499-2863
Telex: 887822 NADCO G.

DÜSSELDORF, W. GERMANY
Sapreco, Ltd. German Office
Cecilienallee 75
4000 Düsseldorf 30.
Tel.: 0211/450828
Telex: 8584845 SABO

WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A.
Gibson Dunn and Crutcher
Mr. Gerald Parsky
818 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.
Tel.: 202-862-5520.
Telex: 89-2501.

The prequalification questionnaire shall be filled and submitted to the above addresses not later than 8-3-1399 (Hejri Calendar) (Feb. 5, 1979).

Mannesmann Precision Instruments Inc.

An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of

Mannesmann AG

has acquired approximately 94%
of the outstanding Common Stock of

Tally Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Mannesmann AG in this transaction and as Dealer Manager for the Tender Offer.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

January 15, 1979

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.35	2.10
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	91-92	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.40	0.33
Copper elect., lb	74⅛-75⅛	63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	6.7499	5.9010
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	34½-35	30½
Silver N.Y., oz	6.180	4.935
Gold N.Y., oz	220.90	173.30
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
January 16, 1979	994.50 f	899.90 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
January 16, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	6.16	6.16	5.86	5.95	—.08
Apr	6.20	6.20	6.06	6.17	—.20
May	7.25	7.28	6.95	6.98	—.30
Nov	5.67	5.67	5.67	5.67	

Est. sales: 3,444; sales Mon. 3,847.

Total open interest Mon. 12,298, up 681 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	130.50	130.90	129.30	129.39	—0.74
May	126.90	126.90	125.00	125.22	—0.78
Jul	125.20	125.20	123.25	123.55	—1.26
Sep	124.25	124.25	122.75	123.25	—0.75
Dec	123.50	123.50	121.50	121.50	—1.40
Mar	122.00	122.00	120.75	120.75	—1.87
May	120.00	120.00	120.00	119.50	—2.50

Est. sales: 625; sales Mon. 477.

Total open interest Mon. 6,852, off 29 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	8.10	8.18	8.05	8.07	—0.03
May	8.30	8.38	8.27	8.29	.
Jul	8.52	8.60	8.49	8.52	.
Sep	8.73	8.81	8.71	8.73	—0.01
Oct	8.83	8.91	8.80	8.83	—0.02
Mar	9.51	9.58	9.51	9.51	—0.04

Est. sales: 3,385; sales Mon. 3,094.

Total open interest Mon. 33,886, up 493 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	160.55	162.00	160.00	160.15	—2.10
May	161.30	162.20	161.20	161.40	—1.85
Jul	162.65	164.20	162.50	162.80	—1.70
Sep	163.75	165.20	163.50	163.75	—1.75
Dec	164.10	165.25	164.10	164.90	—0.90
Mar	166.10	166.10	165.50	165.60	—0.45

Est. sales: 1,145; sales Mon. 889.

Total open interest Mon. 8,615, up 34 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	116.40	116.50	114.50	114.50	—2.20
Mar	120.20	120.20	118.20	118.25	—2.40
May	122.50	122.60	121.10	121.40	—1.95
Jul	124.00	124.00	122.65	122.65	—2.40
Sep	124.50	124.60	123.85	123.80	.
Nov	119.25	119.25	119.00	119.00	—1.40
Jan	111.50	111.60	111.15	111.20	—1.30
Mar	111.25	111.25	111.20	111.00	—1.70

Est. sales: 1,200; sales Mon. 1,108.

Total open interest Mon. 9,542, off 195 from Fri.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	65.40	65.48	64.50	64.51	—0.42
May	67.50	67.52	66.55	66.53	—0.44
Jul	69.10	69.10	68.10	68.19	—0.41
Oct	66.30	66.30	65.45	65.50	—0.37
Dec	63.95	63.98	63.53	63.56	—0.04
Mar	64.89	64.89	64.89	64.45	—0.05

Est. sales: 6,050; sales Mon. 9,050.

Total open interest Mon. 36,951, off 393 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	72.35	72.35	72.35	72.00	—0.35
Mar	73.60	73.70	72.80	72.90	—0.45
May	74.90	75.00	74.00	74.05	—0.50
Jul	75.90	75.95	74.85	74.95	—0.70
Sep	76.90	76.90	75.80	75.80	—0.75
Dec	77.65	77.65	76.30	76.55	—0.90
Mar	78.50	78.50	77.75	77.45	—0.90
May	79.20	79.20	78.50	78.05	—0.95
Jul	79.75	79.75	79.20	78.65	—1.00

Est. sales: 7,200; sales Mon. 5,724.

Total open interest Mon. 54,945, off 110 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz					
Jan	608.50	623.50	608.50	620.50	+15.30
Feb	610.70	626.00	610.70	624.20	
Mar	614.00	631.50	614.00	627.70	+15.50
May	626.00	639.50	625.00	635.20	+15.50
Jul	633.60	648.10	633.50	643.50	+15.40
Sep	642.50	656.60	640.50	651.90	+15.30
Dec	656.50	670.00	656.50	665.20	+15.20
Jan	661.00	671.00	660.50	669.80	+15.10
Mar	671.00	682.50	670.50	679.20	+15.10
May	680.00	692.50	679.00	688.60	+15.00
Jul	690.00	702.00	690.00	698.10	+14.90
Sep	703.00	711.50	703.00	707.60	.

Est. sales: 40,000; sales Mon. 13,000.

Total open interest Mon. 266,105, up 426 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	351.50	366.50	351.50	365.00	+14.10
Apr	354.30	363.90	354.30	363.90	+10.00
Jul	358.80	367.40	358.80	367.40	+10.00
Oct	361.80	370.80	363.00	370.80	+10.00
Jan	364.00	374.40	366.00	374.40	+10.00
Apr	368.50	376.40	368.50	377.40	+10.00
Jul	370.00	380.00	379.00	380.40	+10.00

Est. sales: 3,017; sales Mon. 2,218.

Total open interest Mon. 8,421, up 269 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Jan	225.80	225.80	219.10	225.40	+6.30
Feb	220.50	230.00	220.50	226.30	+6.30
Mar	223.00	231.50	230.00	228.40	+6.40
Apr	224.50	234.00	224.50	230.50	+6.50
Jun	229.20	238.10	228.60	234.70	+6.60
Aug	233.10	242.30	233.10	239.00	+6.70
Oct	237.20	246.50	237.20	243.30	+6.80
Dec	241.80	250.70	241.80	247.70	+7.00
Feb	245.30	254.90	245.30	252.10	+7.20
Apr	252.70	259.20	252.70	256.60	+7.40
Jun	254.50	263.00	254.00	261.20	+7.70
Aug	265.00	267.00	260.40	265.90	+8.00
Oct	263.80	271.80	263.80	270.60	+8.30

Est. sales: 35,000; sales Mon. 19,943.

Total open interest Mon. 164,547, off 1,839 from Fri.

CHICAGO FUTURES
January 16, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.53½	3.53½	3.48¼	3.50¼	—.04½
May	3.35	3.35½	3.30½	3.32¼	—.04
Jul	3.20	3.20½	3.18	3.18¼	—.03
Sep	3.23½	3.23½	3.21½	3.22¼	—.02¼
Dec	3.33	3.33¼	3.31	3.31½	—.02½
Mar	.	.	.	3.41	—.02¼

Sales Mon. 3,817.

Total open interest Mon. 36,155, off 33 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.33½	2.33½	2.31½	2.31¾	—.02
May	2.41½	2.41¾	2.40¼	2.40½	—.01½
Jul	2.46¾	2.46⅝	2.44¾	2.45	.
Sep	2.48	2.48¼	2.47	2.47	—.01
Dec	2.51½	2.51½	2.50	2.50½	—.01
Mar	2.59¼	2.59¼	2.58	2.58¾	—.01

Sales Mon. 12,081.

Total open interest Mon. 123,669, up 366 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.98½	7.00½	6.93	6.93¾	—.02¾
Mar	7.10	7.11½	7.02½	7.05¾	—.05¼
May	7.19	7.20	7.11½	7.14¼	—.05¼
Jul	7.22	7.23	7.15½	7.17¼	—.06
Aug	7.15	7.18	7.09½	7.14	—.04
Sep	6.90½	6.91	6.85½	6.85½	—.05½
Nov	6.76	6.78½	6.73	6.73¼	—.04½
Jan	6.84½	6.85½	6.80½	6.81½	—.04¼

Sales Mon. 28,358.

Total open interest Mon. 118,884, off 886 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jan	194.00	194.00	192.90	193.30	—0.60
Mar	194.00	194.20	192.60	193.20	—0.60
May	192.50	193.10	191.50	192.50	—0.40
Jul	196.00	193.00	191.70	192.60	—0.30
Aug	192.50	193.50	192.00	192.80	—0.40
Sep	192.00	192.50	189.20	189.40	—0.40
Oct	190.00	190.00	189.20	189.40	—0.40
Dec	189.50	189.80	188.50	189.00	—0.30
Jan	189.50	189.50	189.50	189.50	

Sales Mon. 10,788.

Total open interest Mon. 52,528, off 917 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jan	25.25	25.30	24.95	25.02	—.26
Mar	25.50	25.52	25.12	25.20	—.30
May	25.40	25.40	25.00	25.07	—.27
Jul	25.20	25.30	24.95	25.05	—.15
Aug	25.15	25.15	24.90	24.98	—.22
Sep	24.45	24.70	24.30	24.30	—.15
Oct	23.80	23.85	23.55	23.58	—.27
Dec	23.70	23.70	23.45	23.48	—.27
Jan	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.35	—.25
Mar	22.55	22.55	22.55	23.30	—.25

Sales Mon. 8,591.

Total open interest Mon. 48,770, up 50 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.37	1.37	1.35	1.35¼	—.01¼
May	1.34¼	1.34¼	1.32¼	1.32⅜	—.01
Jul	1.49¼	1.49¼	1.47½	1.48	—.01
Sep	1.54½	1.54½	1.53	1.53	—.01½
Dec	1.56½	1.56½	1.56½	1.56½	—.01½

Sales Mon. 773.

Total open interest Mon. 5,812, up 135 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs) cents per lb					
Jan	62.25	62.87	62.25	62.77	+ .50
Feb	62.25	63.25	62.15	63.15	+ .75
Apr	64.20	64.85	64.07	64.75	+ .32
Jun	65.05	65.90	64.80	65.85	+ .57
Aug	64.40	65.20	63.90	65.15	+ .85
Oct	63.40	64.40	63.40	64.32	+ .85
Dec	63.80	65.00	63.70	64.70	+1.00
Jan	.	64.30	.	64.30	+ .40
Feb	64.57	64.80	64.50	64.80	+ .80
Apr	64.35	64.90	64.35	64.80	+ .52

Est. sales: 24,535; sales Mon. 18,952.

Total open interest Mon. 93,149, off 419 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE (42,000 lbs) cents per lb					
Jan	77.70	79.00	77.55	79.00	+1.00
Mar	77.00	77.95	76.80	77.92	+ .55
Apr	77.60	78.25	77.40	78.22	+ .35
May	77.05	78.00	77.00	77.90	+ .32
Aug	78.15	78.70	78.15	78.60	+ .15
Sep	78.25	78.65	78.25	78.45	+ .10
Oct	78.50	78.60	78.15	78.60	+ .25
Nov	79.00	79.55	79.00	79.25	+ .05

Est. sales: 2,227; sales Mon. 1,932.

Total open interest Mon. 23,819, up 62 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs) cents per lb					
Feb	53.25	53.50	52.87	52.92	—.52
Apr	48.30	48.82	48.20	48.65	.
Jun	49.45	50.10	49.35	49.92	+.22
Jul	49.65	50.45	49.65	50.42	+.50
Aug	47.60	47.92	47.45	47.92	+.15
Oct	45.60	45.90	45.40	45.77	.
Dec	46.10	46.27	45.95	46.25	+.15
Feb	46.50	46.65	46.50	46.65	+.40
Apr	44.90	44.90	44.90	44.90	+.80

Est. sales: 6,107; sales Mon. 6,647.

Total open interest Mon. 20,524, up 894 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs) cents per lb					
Feb	57.50	58.00	55.67	57.40	+0.20
Mar 56.5057.4056.1056.82.					
My	57.50	58.15	57.10	57.50	—0.25
Jul	57.85	58.35	57.30	57.95	—0.05
Aug 56.5057.0556.2056.65.					

Est. sales: 4,551; sales Mon. 5,231.

Total open interest Mon. 12,782, up 512 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz) cents per dozen					
Jan	60.20	61.05	60.20	60.40	—0.25
Feb	56.50	56.85	56.15	56.15	—0.15
Mar	55.50	55.55	54.95	55.00	—0.60
My	49.50	49.55	49.30	49.30	—0.35

Est. sales: 115; sales Mon. 115.

Total open interest Mon. 759, off 21 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	45.00	45.25	45.00	45.25	—0.20

Sales Mon. 11.

Total open interest Mon. 93, up 10 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	215.30	217.30	212.70	213.80	—2.50
May	203.00	206.70	201.70	203.50	+0.10
Jul	196.20	199.40	195.40	197.20	+0.70
Sep	191.50	194.30	191.00	193.20	+1.20
Nov	185.50	188.20	184.70	186.50	—1.00

Est. sales: 2,560; sales Mon. 2,298

Total open interest Mon. 7,803, off 174 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)					
Jan	213.00	216.40	213.00	216.00	+2.00
Mar	209.00	212.50	208.20	210.20	+ .80
May	205.10	208.50	204.60	206.20	+ .70
Jul	203.00	205.10	203.00	204.50	+1.70
Sep	201.50	203.50	201.10	202.00	+ .50
Nov	199.50	201.00	199.00	200.00	+ .50
Jan	.	.	.	199.50	+ .50

Sales: Mon. 606.

Total open interest Mon. 3,997, off 131 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	90.44	90.45	90.40	90.40	—.03
Jun	90.30	90.31	90.26	90.27	—.03
Sep	90.27	90.29	90.25	90.26	—.02
Dec	90.39	90.41	90.36	90.38	—.01
Mar	90.49	90.53	90.49	90.50	.
Jun	90.60	90.61	90.59	90.60	.
Sep	90.68	90.70	90.65	90.67	—.01
Dec	90.70	90.72	90.70	90.71	—.03

Est. sales: 2,290; sales Mon. 2,508.

Total open interest Mon. 55,148, up 264 from Fri.

IMM Futures
January 16, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6018	0.6098	0.6218	0.6085	+0.0085
June	0.6190	0.6281	0.6190	0.6276	+0.0101
Sept	0.6365	0.6455 b	0.6865	0.6455 b	+0.0120
Dec	0.6565	0.6630 b	0.6565	0.6680 b	+0.0110
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6770 b	Unch.
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5030	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2352	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2380	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	5150	5175	5144	5169	+0026
June	5265	5292	5261	5297 a	+0027
Sept	5398	5348	5398	5348	+0028
Dec	5525	5525	5525	5525	+0150
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	1.9870	2.0010	1.9870	1.9975	+0.0160
June	1.9755	1.9925	1.4750	1.9925	+0.0190
Sept	1.9880	1.9880	1.9225	1.9825	+0.0195
Dec	1.9860	1.9860	1.9820 a	1.9820	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8395	0.8395	0.8380	0.8392	—0.0022
June	0.8422	0.8422	0.8407	0.8988	—0.0028
Sept	0.8470	0.8470	0.8445	0.8445	—0.0030
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5497	0.5495	0.5467	0.5990	+0.0037
June	0.5583	0.5612	0.5585	0.5609	+0.0048
Sept	0.5700	0.5730	0.5700	0.5715 a	+0.0047
Dec	0.5815	0.5830 b	0.5815	0.5830 b	+0.0073
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5937	Unch.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
January 16, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Ramada In	629,000	11	—1⅛
BallyMfg	617,900	56⅞	—4⅛
Webb DelE	380,800	19⅝	—1¼
Chrysler	359,600	10½	+ ⅛
CaesarsWld	344,000	33½	—3⅛
MidSoaUt	307,700	15⅝	+ ⅛
McGrw Hill	273,200	33⅛	— ⅜
Am Home	271,900	26⅞	— ¼
Holiday Inn	255,700	18⅞	— ⅜
DowChem	243,800	26⅝	— ⅝
Uniroyal	232,800	6½	
PhilipsPet	221,600	29⅞	— ⅝
Boeing	220,000	75⅞	—2⅝
duPont	211,680	138½	—5½
McDonald	191,200	44⅝	— ¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	30.34	31.01
Advanced	440	906
Volume Up (in millions)	5.31	17.60
Declined	1,102	571
Volume Down (in millions)	22.28	5.94
Unchanged	339	395
Total Issues	1,881	1,872
New highs	22	42
New lows	17	6

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	845.03	848.06	833.25	835.59	—13.08
20 Trn	218.15	219.91	215.33	216.89	—1.90
15 Util	102.10	102.71	101.39	101.96	—0.14
65 Stk	285.68	287.16	282.12	283.38	—3.21

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	100.88	99.11	99.46	—1.23
Industrials	112.45	110.47	110.84	—1.46
Utilities	50.64	49.89	50.17	—0.09
Finance	11.92	11.69	11.72	—0.18
Transp.	13.62	13.35	13.46	—0.06

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.17	55.66	55.66	—0.75
Industrials	61.75	61.57	61.18	—0.80
Transp.	44.14	43.68	43.68	—0.44
Utilities	38.78	38.63	38.63	—0.17
Finance	58.43	57.85	57.85	—0.71

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
January 15	159,856	303,586	1,531
January 12	143,432	310,292	929
January 11	110,930	254,786	1,143
January 10	137,279	264,283	865
January 9	139,324	293,361	895

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	536,300	33⅝	+1
Brascan A	122,600	16¼	— ⅜
LoewsTh wt	80,800	17⅞	—1
Syntex Corp	71,700	36⅜	— ½
GoldNuget	68,200	17½	—1¼
Instrum Svs	65,200	1	— ⅛
Vesely Co	65,100	3½	+ ⅞
Amdahl	62,400	49⅛	—1⅞
Leisur Tec	61,300	5¼	+ ¼
ApldDevcs	51,400	8¾	+ ¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.69	3.55
Advanced	228	356
Volume Up (in millions)	1.34	1.72
Declined	381	233
Volume Down (in millions)	1.78	1.23
Unchanged	226	246
Total Issues	835	835
New highs	7	16
New lows	2	3

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
161.19	159.36	159.38	—1.75

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—22

ArcatC pf2.16wi	FinCpAm	SCOA wi
AshlandOil n	Harcourt	Seagram Co
BarryWrgt wi	HiltonHtl	SignalCo
CessnaAir	LamsnSes	Tokheim
Cyprus Min	LeeEnt	UVInd
DetE 9.72pf	Nucor	WalkerH A
DexterCp	Pac Petrol	Wash Steel
Engelh Min		

NEW LOWS—17

BeatF 3.38pf	McDonald	SouNET pfA
CmE 7.24pf	MetEd pfI	SlBr Paint
ConracCp	NSP 10.36pf	Trans Union
IncCap Cum	OhPw 7.76pf	UnEl 6.40pf
IntMiner pf	PaPL 8.60pf	UnivLeaf
LigaGro 7pf	PhEl 7.85pf	

European Markets
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	
AKZO	32.20
Albert Heiln	120.00
Algembank	369.00
Amrobank	77.40
A'Dam Rub	63.10
Fokker	24.60
Heineken	93.00
H.V.A.	49.00
Hoogovens	34.30
K.L.M.	122.20
Nat. Nedder	113.10
Pakhoed	49.00
Philips	25.20
Robeco	168.50
Rolinco	131.50
Royal Dutch	126.30
Unilever	124.70
Van Ommer	164.50
VMF-Stork	48.00

Brussels	
Arbed	2,370
GBL (B.lamb)	1,650
Cockerill	484
Electrobel	6,790
GB-Inno-BM	2,545
Hoboken	2,800
Petrofina	3,525
Pn. Gevaert	1,470
Soc. Generale	2,155
Solvay	2,585
Un Miniere	776

Frankfurt	
A.E.G.	76.60
B.A.S.F.	137.30
Bayer	137.10
Commerzbnk	225.50
Cont. Gummi	65.50
Daimler	326.00
Demag	178.50
Deutsche Bnk	308.40
Dresdner Bnk	242.30
Hoechst	136.50
Hoesch	48.60
Karlstadt	335.00
Kaufhof	251.50
K.H.D.	215.10
Lufthansa	100.00
Mannesman	179.00
Metallgesell.	266.00
Neckermann	173.50
RWE.new	187.50
Schering	261.00
Siemens	278.50
Thyssen	113.00
Varta	187.00
Veba	139.50
Volkswagen	255.20

London	
Anglo-Am Cp	3.19
Anglo-Am	0.41
Barclays Bnk	3.93
Beecham Gp	6.43
BICC	1.26
Boots	1.96
Bowater	1.79
BAT Ind.	2.85
Brit-Oxyg	0.69
Brit. Pet.	9.15
Burmah	0.95
Cadbury Sc.	0.54
Chartered	1.41
Courtaulds	1.18
De Beer D	4.14
Decca Rec	4.20
Distillers	2.09
Dunlop	0.64
E Mus Ind	1.41
GEC	3.30
Free St Ged	18 7/16
GKN	2.57
Glaxo Gp	5.83
Gold Fields	1.81
Gt Un St	3.18
Guinness	1.73
Hawker-Sidd	2.30
Hudson Bay	$12¼
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.64
Imps	0.86
Marks & Spen.	0.87
Metal Box	3.18
Nichols	0.18
Plessey	1.13
Rand Mines	0.32½
Rank Org.	2.82
Royal Dutch	46 9/16
R.T.Z.	2.63
Shell	5.70
Thorn (A)	3.68
Tube Invest.	3.78
Union Corp.	2.90
Vickers	1.92
War L3½	0.29⅝
West Deep	$11 3/16
West Drief	$28¾
West Hold	$22 9/16
West Min	1.55
Woolworth	0.65
ZCI	0.14

Milan	
Bastogi	508.00
ERBA	1,100.00
ErcMarelli	220.00
Fiat	2,737.00
Finsider	156.00
Generali	34,700.00
IFI	2,240.00
Italgas	758.00
Italsider	355.25
LaRinas	55.75
Montedis	169.50
Olivetti	955.00
Pirelli	1,780.00
Snia Visco	830.00

Paris	
Air Liquide	416.00
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	534.00
BSN	569.00
Carrefour	1,988.00
Cim Lafarge	265.20
Cie Bancaire	477.00
CFP	143.20
CGE	422.00
CCF	130.20
Ferodo	464.20
Imetal	53.70
L Oreal	790.00
Mach Bull	58.80
Michelin	590.00
Moet Henn	594.00
Moulinex	148.00
Paribas	224.00
PUK	74.00
Penarroya	42.80
Perrier	297.40
Peugeot	455.90
Rh Poulenc	120.00
Sacilor	17.20
St Gobain	155.00
Suez	307.00
Telemecan	583.00
Thomson	249.00
Usinor	12.50

Zurich	
Alusuisse	1,195
Buehrle	2,570
B Boveri	1,695
Cib Geigy	1,195
Cr Suisse	2,270
Fisher	610
HofRochN	7,275
Nestle	3,275
Sandoz	4,025
Ste B. Suisse	371
Sulzer	2,770
U.B. Suisse	3,190

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TENDER NOTICE

KINGDOM OF THAILAND
ELECTRICITY GENERATING AUTHORITY OF THAILAND
NONTHABURI, THAILAND
INVITATION FOR BIDS N° EGAT-BP1-1

Sealed proposals will be received by the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) at the office of the General Manager, Nonthaburi, Thailand, until 10:00 a.m. Bangkok standard time, on March 7, 1979 for furnishing:

Major mechanical and electrical equipment and materials for a 550,000KW electric generating unit

To be identified as unit 1 of the Bang Pakong thermal plant located on the Bang Pakong River approximately 8 kilometers from the river mouth at the Gulf of Thailand.

Lump sum proposals will be received for furnishing all equipment and materials in any single volume or combination of specifications volumes II through VIII. Overall lump sum proposal are also invited.

Equipment in each volume listed below will be financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), except the equipment in volume III for which supplier financing will be required, and the equipment in volume II which may be financed partially by the IBRD and partially by commercial bank's financing. For equipment which will be financed by the IBRD, only bidders from member countries of the Bank of Switzerland will be accepted.

One complete set of bidding documents may be obtained upon payment (non-refundable) of US$750.00 to the Consulting Engineers in Kansas City, Missouri, or 15,000.00 BAHT in Nonthaburi, Thailand. All documents will be sent to bidders via airmail. A complete set of bidding documents consists of five (5) copies of volume I and one copy each of volumes II through VIII.

Partial bid sets consisting of five (5) copies of volume I and one copy each of any one of volumes II through VIII may be obtained upon payment of the following amounts in dollars to the Consulting Engineers in Kansas City, Missouri, or in BAHT to EGAT in Nonthaburi, Thailand.

VOLUMES	DESCRIPTION	PAYMENT (non-refundable) U.S. $	BAHT
II & II	Turbine Generator and auxiliaries	500	10,000
I & III	Steam Generator, Auxiliaries & materials	530	10,600
I & IV	Control & Information Systems	490	9,800
I & V	Electrical Equipment	490	9,800
I & VI	Power Transformers	460	9,200
I & VII	Water Treatment Equipment	500	10,000
I & VIII	115 KV Substation Equipment	480	9,600

Additional individual copies of the specifications may be obtained upon the payment of the following amounts.

VOLUMES (Bidding Doc.)	DESCRIPTION	PAYMENT (non-refundable) U.S. $	BAHT
I	Bidding Documents	90	1,800
II	Turbine Generator & Auxiliaries	50	1,000
III	Steam Generator, Auxiliaries & Materials	80	1,600
IV	Control & Information Systems	40	800
V	Electrical Equipment	40	800
VI	Power Transformers	10	200
VII	Water Treatment Equipment	50	1,000
VIII	115 KV Substation Equipment	30	600

Prospective bidders may examine and obtain copies of the specification and bidding documents at the following offices:

1. Foreign Procurement Section
   Foreign Procurement Division
   Supply and Procurement Department
   Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand
   Nonthaburi, Thailand.
2. Black & Veatch International
   P.O. Box 8,405,
   Kansas City, Missouri 64114, U.S.A.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

DECEMBER 22, 1978.

AMEX Trading Closing Prices January 16

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
13⅞	9⅝	AAR .38	3.2	7	23	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
6⅝	3½	AAV .29e	7.3	6	1	4	4	4	
12	6⅝	APS .36	3.8	7	75	9⅝	9¼	9½	
17¾	7	AVC			25	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
34⅞	17	AVX .32	1.2	10	32	26½	25¾	26	—⅞
7⅜	3⅛	AZL		38	48	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
17¼	7¾	AcmeU .30	2.5	13	11	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	—⅜
5	2⅜	Action		5	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
14⅝	6⅝	ActionCp .24b	2.4	7	15	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
15¼	6⅝	AdamR .12	1.0	10	83	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
24⅞	13¼	AdobeO .20	1.2	17	47	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
2⅞	1½	AegisCp		5	34	2	1⅞	1⅞	
18¾	9½	AeroFlo .30a	2.3	5	11	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
7⅞	2	Aeronca		11	33	5¾	5⅜	5½	
7½	5⅝	AffilCap .10e	1.7	6	29	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
23¾	16¼	AffilPub .64	2.9	9	13	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
9⅝	6½	AfterSix .32	4.7	3	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
8	3⅝	AlskAir .20r	3.6	3	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅞	2⅝	AlbaW .10e	2.4	10	23	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
8½	4¾	Alcoloc .18	3.2	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8½	2	AllegA wtO			53	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	+¼
1⅞	⅛	AllegA wtN			37	¼	¼	¼	
47½	26	AllgA pf 3	9.0		1	33½	33½	33½	—¾
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt			239	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅜
9¼	3⅝	Alphaln .05e	.7	10	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
11½	7⅝	Allamil .32e	3.0	5	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
2	⅝	AltecCp		28	61	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
19⅞	12	AlterFd .50	3.3	6	41	15⅜	15	15¼	+⅛
71½	25½	Amdhl .40	.8	20	624	51½	48¼	49⅛	—1⅞
13½	3⅝	AmAgro		9	29	13½	12⅝	12⅝	—¾
10½	5⅝	AmBilt .25	3.4		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
40½	14	AmBrd wi			2	30⅝	30½	30½	
11	6⅞	ABusPd .36	4.5	6	12	8	8	8	
6¼	13-16	AmCapCp			19	3½	3¼	3¼	
13⅛	4½	AlnlPict			42	7	6¾	7	
3¾	2¼	Alsraell .09e	3.6	3	26	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
10⅞	6½	AMzeA .48	6.3	5	21	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
10⅞	6½	AMzeB .48	6.1	5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
46⅞	29½	AmMfg		7	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
14⅝	7⅜	AMdBld .40	3.8	13	44	10¾	10⅝	10½	
24¼	6⅞	AMotin .30	2.4	7	150	13¼	12¼	12¼	
30½	22⅝	AmPetf 2.20	9.0	10	4	24½	24⅜	24⅜	—⅜
14¾	7⅞	APrecs .40	4.6	7	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
12¾	5⅝	AScIE .04e	.6	7	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
15¼	6¼	AmTec .50b	5.1	5	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
5¼	2½	Andrea .14e	3.7	21	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
17¼	6⅝	AngloC .18e	1.4	8	195	13⅞	13	13	—⅞
13¾	5⅞	Anken .44	4.6	6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Anthony .40	6.0	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
17½	8⅝	ApIDta .16	1.3	10	20	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—½
14⅞	4½	ApldDev		25	514	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+¼
20⅞	13½	AquitCo .39	2.0	10	266	20	19¾	19⅞	+¼
10⅝	6¾	Armin .12	1.4	6	21	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
10½	6	ArrowA .20	2.1	7	20	10⅛	9¾	9¾	—½
13⅞	7⅜	ArrowE .20r	1.9	5	26	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—¼
14¼	6⅝	Arundel		4	1	8	8	8	
20⅝	8⅝	Asamer .30	1.8		50	17	16½	16½	—½
9¼	6½	Astrex		8	7	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Atalnto .15e	3.3	5	6	6	5⅝	6	+⅜
3	1⅝	AtlsCM .05e	1.8	92	183	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
7½	3½	AtlasCp wi			15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
9¾	3⅝	Audiotr .12b	2.1	6	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
31⅞	18¾	Augat .44	1.6	15	73	29	28	28⅛	—⅜
4⅛	2	AutoTrn			20	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+⅛
4¼	1⅝	AutmRod			4	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
40¼	28¼	AutoSw .80a	2.3	11	10	35½	34½	34½	—⅞
8½	4⅛	AVEMC .30	5.7	5	26	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
25	19¼	Avondl 1.20	6.1	7	4	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
19¼	7⅞	Aydin		10	72	14½	13¾	14	+¼
		— B—B—B —							
2⅝	11-16	BRT			101	1¾	1½	1¾	+⅛
6⅛	2¼	BTU		13	7	3⅝	3½	3½	
15½	9	Badger .70	6.4	5	14	11	10⅞	11	+¼
34	18⅝	Baldor .28	1.1	13	43	26½	24⅞	24⅞	—1⅝
20¾	15¼	BanFd 1.11e	6.8		7	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	—¼
4¼	1¼	Bangor wt			85	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
11½	7	Banistr .40	4.5	39	25	9	8⅝	8⅞	—⅛
5	2⅝	BarcoCa .12	2.4	25	11	5	4¾	5	+¼
11	3½	BarnesE		12	2	6½	6½	6½	
13	6⅛	Barnwl .20	1.9	34	6	10½	10⅜	10½	+¼
23⅛	6⅝	BarryR .20b	1.1	11	120	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
9⅞	3⅝	BarthS		10	10	4½	4½	4½	—¼
3⅝	2⅜	BaruchF		28	7	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
4¼	1½	Barwick			15	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
3¼	2	BelscR		8	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
17⅞	10¼	BnfSt A .40	2.4	5	16	17	17	17	+½
19	10⅛	BnfSt B .40	2.3	6	20	17½	17½	17½	+⅜
5	2½	BergEnt		3	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
9⅝	4⅝	BergenB .10e	1.2	6	15	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
17½	13½	BrgB pf1.15	7.2		5	16	16	16	—½
8½	1¾	BernzO			17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
3¾	1⅜	Berven			4	2⅝	2¼	2¼	—⅛
3½	2	BethCp			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅛	3⅝	Beverly		13	184	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+⅛
13⅞	8	BicPen .48	4.6	9	14	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅛
18	9⅝	BioVSp .36	2.1	6	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	—½
28	16⅜	BinkMf 1b	4.7	7	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¼
25½	8⅞	Blount .48	2.7	5	5	18	17¾	17¾	
5¾	3⅜	BodinAp			97u	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+¼
15	5⅝	BoltBer .20	1.7		3	12	12	12	+⅛
20½	14⅞	BowVall .10	.5	31	215	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—¼
9	2⅝	Bowmar		39	43	3¾	3½	3½	—⅛
24	10¼	Bowne .48b	2.7	7	22	18¼	18	18	—⅛
13¾	5½	BradN .20	2.4	7	73	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
22⅛	6⅞	Braniff wt			18	12⅞	12½	12½	—⅜
17	12¼	Brascan 1a	6.2	3	1226	16⅝	16	16¼	—¾
38¾	20½	BraunE 1.40	4.4	8	1	31½	31½	31½	—⅜
14⅞	3⅝	BreezeCp		17	12	10⅞	10½	10½	—½
17⅜	10⅝	BristBr .60	4.5	6	6	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—¼
19½	9½	BrooksP .44	3.2	11	9	14	13½	13½	+¼
2⅛	1	BrownCo wt			2	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
35½	18⅝	BrnFA .96	2.8	11	12	34⅛	34	34	+¼
36½	18⅝	BrnFB .96	2.8	12	58	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	+⅜
5⅛	4	BrnF pf .40	9.4		7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17	8⅝	Buell .44	3.1	6	7	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+¼
6	3⅛	Bulldex		4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3¼	1⅝	Burgess			2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15⅛	8⅞	Burnsin .60	5.6	9	26	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
		— C—C—C —							
21⅞	10	CK Pet .16	1.4	31	37	12⅛	11½	11½	—½
14⅞	3⅞	CDI		6	130	9⅝	8¾	9	+¼
15½	5¼	CHB .57t	3.7	15	100	15¼	14⅞	15¼	
6½	3⅛	CMI Cp .05e	1.2	6	26	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
19¼	10⅛	CRS .30	2.6	6	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18⅜	11⅜	CSE .80	5.2	7	5	15⅜	15½	15½	—¼
7½	2⅝	CagleA		6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	—¼
22⅜	13	Caldor .40	2.1	8	49	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—⅜
13⅝	2⅝	Calcomp		18	54	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
6⅜	2¾	CalLife .10e	2.2	13	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16¼	9¾	CalLf pf .92	7.6		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
24⅝	19	CalLf pf2.50	12.		1	20¾	20¾	20⅝	—⅛
9¾	8⅝	CalLf pf1.10	13.		10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
41⅝	23⅝	CalPIC 1.60a	4.8	5	12	33½	33⅜	33⅜	+¼
22⅜	9	Camco .20	1.0	11	82	20½	20⅜	20⅜	—⅜
6¾	3	CaChbA			40	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—1-16
10⅜	6⅛	CdnHomO		19	114	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
8⅞	4⅛	CdMarc .30	4.1	8	11	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
19⅞	10¼	CdnMerr		16	21	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
22½	13½	CdnOccl .58a	3.0	12	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
65½	46	CdnSupO		10	3	64	63½	63½	—½
6⅛	3	Caressa		10	18	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
32⅜	24⅝	Carnat 1.20a	4.4	9	370	27½	27	27	—½
14¼	11½	CaroEn 1	7.1	6	12	14	13¾	14	+⅜
12	4¼	CarrolDv		13	4	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
18¾	13⅞	CastlAM 1b	6.7	7	1	15	15	15	
23⅞	19⅛	CasFd 1.60a	7.8		6	20½	20¼	20½	+¼
15½	6⅛	Cavltrn		33	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
3¾	1⅝	CelluCft		5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
39¼	33¼	CenM pf3.50	10.		z400	34¼	33¾	34⅛	+⅜
6¾	5½	CenlSe .65	11.		15	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
22⅜	11¼	Cenvill 1	6.8	6	7	14¾	14¾	14¾	—⅛
3¾	2⅛	CertlfCp		9	23u	4	3¾	4	+½
2½	⅝	Certron			21	1⅛	⅞	1	+⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Cetec .08	1.6	11	31	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
8⅝	6¼	ChadMI .60	8.6	7	2	7	7	7	—⅛
3⅞	1¾	ChampHo			389	2⅛	2	2⅛	
16	13½	ChartM		6	14	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
7¾	6½	ChrtM pf.75	11.		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
26	20½	ChiRv 1.60a	7.0	10	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+¼
26⅞	15⅜	ChiefDev 1e	4.1	20	14	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+⅛
12⅝	6	ChilinCp .28	3.6	5	5	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
18¾	12	CircleK 1	6.2	8	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—¼
16⅛	7	Citation .48	4.5	7	4	10¾	10½	10½	+⅛
6	3	Clabir .14b	3.6	11	21	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
5½	3	ClarkC .15e	3.6	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Clarostat		8	19	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—½
20	13	Clausng 1.06	6.0	7	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+⅛
20	8⅝	Clopay .32	3.0	5	25	10⅝	10⅝	10½	—⅛
6⅛	2⅜	Cohu .16e	4.9	10	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—¼
22⅝	13½	Colemn .80	5.0	7	48	16¼	16	16	—¼
21⅜	9⅛	ColCmi		30	457	16½	15¼	15½	+⅜
11¼	6¼	Colwell .60	6.4	5	50	9½	9	9⅝	+⅜
29½	20¾	Cominc 2	6.8	12	20	29¼	28⅞	29¼	—¼
23¾	14¾	ComAll .40	2.2	7	5	18½	18¼	18½	
16¼	13⅛	ComAl pf1.60	12.		13	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
14⅝	9	CommMtl .60	4.2	6	27	14¾	14⅛	14¼	
35¼	13¾	Camdint		7	82	18⅞	17⅜	18	—¼
5½	1	ComdrCp		46	10	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
11⅛	4	Compo .20	1.9	12	24	10¾	10½	10⅝	—⅛
2⅞	1⅛	CompuD		10	19	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅞	11-16	Complnv			13	4⅛	4	4	
16⅞	10⅞	Conchm .80	5.9	5	5	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅜
7⅞	3¼	ConcrdF		7	10	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
18½	8⅝	Condec .30t	3.0	33	45	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
4	2⅞	ConnllvC			1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
10⅝	5	ConnrHm		4	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
22¼	15	Conrock .90a	4.3	6	17	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
5½	3½	Conroy .16	3.8	5	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12⅝	5¼	ConsOG		25	167	9½	8⅞	8⅞	—½
11½	8⅛	ConsRef .60	6.7	9	9	9	9	9	
7⅛	4	ContMtl		7	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
14¾	5¼	Cookln .20e	2.9	4	28	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
24¼	12⅛	CookP .60e	2.7	14	23	22¾	22¼	22⅜	—⅜
6½	2⅝	CoopJr .10e	2.9		3	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
2⅝	⅝	Cordon			27	⅞	⅞	⅞	
23⅛	13	CoreLb .28	1.5	14	29	19	18½	19	+⅜
31⅞	12½	Cornllus .80	3.6	11	23	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	—⅜
¾	⅛	Cousins wt			3	½	½	½	+1-16
5½	2⅞	Cramer			20	4¼	3½	4¼	
14⅞	9½	CrestOil .24a	2.0	15	17	12¼	12	12	—¼
28¼	12	Crompt 1.40	5.3	5	14	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+½
33⅛	23⅛	CrossAT 1	3.6	10	66	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+⅜
8⅞	6¼	CrowlM .50	7.1		5	7	7	7	
29¾	20⅞	CwnCP .60a	2.2	5	7	28	27⅝	27⅝	—⅜
12⅝	7	Crowmln .28	3.7	7	12	7½	7¼	7½	
17½	9¼	CrutcR .36	2.5	16	73	14⅝	13¾	14½	—⅜
29½	14⅞	CrystlO .60	3.0		46	21	20¼	20¼	—⅜
29⅞	13⅝	CubicCp .60	3.0	8	29	21	20	20	—1
22½	15⅝	Curtice 1.10	5.9	5	10	18¾	18½	18½	
		— D—D—D —							
4¾	2⅝	DCL		6	53	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
3⅞	2⅝	DWG .49t	17.	9	12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
14¼	6¾	Damson		23	144	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
25¾	13⅞	Datapd .30	1.6	8	267	19½	18¼	18¼	—1¼
14⅝	8⅝	DayMn .25e	2.4	16	90	10⅝	9½	10⅜	+⅜
7⅛	1⅝	DeRose		14	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4¼	2½	Decoratr .24	8.7	8	21	3	2¾	2¾	—¼
20⅞	13½	DelLabs .48	3.0	6	3	16⅛	16	16	—⅜
10⅝	6	DelhiOil		29	11	7¾	7½	7½	
9⅞	6⅞	DellwdF .60	7.5	4	2	8	8	8	+⅛
23	12⅝	DenTal .20	1.1	16	147	18⅞	18¼	18¼	—½
26⅞	20⅛	Depslir 1.40	5.4	6	2	26	26	26	—¼
2⅝	1⅛	DesgnJw			1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15⅝	8¼	DevCpA		4	12	12½	12¼	12¼	
33	20⅝	DevonGp		4	z1800	31⅞	30	31⅞	+1⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Digicon		27	101	4½	4⅛	4⅜	+⅛
19	14¼	Dillard .40	2.4	5	4	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
2¾	¾	Diodes			73	1⅛	1	1⅛	
36	9⅝	Documat		12	95	24¼	22⅞	22⅞	—1⅜
91¾	48⅝	DomePt		8	189	85½	81¼	81¼	—4¾
22½	12⅝	Domtar 1.80a	8.5	7	8	22	21¼	21¼	—½
19½	9	Downy .40	2.8	4	2	14½	14½	14½	—⅜
14⅝	7	DrFair .40	4.1	10	16	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅜
1⅞	3-16	Dunlop .08r	6.1	5	13	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
17⅝	13	DupixPd .80	4.7	5	1	17	17	17	
13½	8⅝	DurTst .40b	3.9	10	15	10¼	10	10¼	+⅜
6⅛	2⅝	Dynlctn .07e	1.8	11	151	4	3¾	3⅞	
21½	11½	Dyneer .72	3.8	7	22	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—½
		— E—E—E —							
7	3⅝	EAC .21e	4.8		9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
18⅛	11¼	EarthRes 1	6.6	7	59	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—¼
5⅛	3¼	EazorE .24	5.8	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos			36	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
21½	9⅞	EDO .50	2.4	10	78	21⅝	20¼	20⅝	—½
13⅝	4½	Ehren .10a	.8	10	11	12¼	12	12	—⅜
12⅝	6⅝	ElcorCp .20	2.1	8	35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7¼	3⅝	ElAudD		4	7	4½	4⅛	4½	—¼
15⅝	8½	ElecEng .24	2.0	11	12	12⅜	12	12⅛	
8¼	6⅝	EmrRd		6	19	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+⅛
10½	5⅝	EngyRs .24	3.5	8	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Ero Ind			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17½	11¼	EsqRd .52a	3.3	6	3	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—¼
20⅛	13	EvansAr .40	2.4	9	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
8⅞	4½	Exectve		18	10	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
16	6⅛	Exectn .40t	2.6	14	18	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
		— F—F—F —							
10	5¼	FPA		3	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	—⅛
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind .12	2.5		137	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	—⅛
15¼	7	Fabind .50	4.1	5	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	—¼
6¾	1⅜	FairTex		7	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	1¼	FairfNob			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
4⅞	2½	FairmC .15	4.6	9	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
16½	7⅝	FamDir .32	2.5	8	1	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
3½	2	FamRc		8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
14	7⅝	FavDrg .20b	2.0	8	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
21	11½	FedMart .60	3.6	7	5	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
19¼	14¾	FedRt 1.36	8.6	14	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
7⅝	4⅝	FedRes		31	58	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
28¾	18⅝	Felmnt .20	.7	19	22	27¼	26¾	27	—¼
5⅛	2	Fidelco			12	5	4⅞	4⅞	
16	11	FinGen .40b	2.8	8	45	14½	14½	14½	—⅛
23½	12⅝	FISLSh 1	4.9	5	2	20½	20½	20½	+¼
6⅛	2⅝	Fstmrk		5	4	4	4	4	—⅛
19⅝	10	FischrP 1t	7.5	12	x15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+⅜
19⅝	15⅛	FitchGE 1.56	8.6	5	12	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+1⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Flags		8	4	4	4	4	—⅛
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnt		7	37	5	4¾	4⅞	—⅛
41¼	18¼	FlightSf .28	.8	17	x16	36⅜	35⅞	36	—¼
4¾	2¾	FlaCap			11	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
12	4⅝	FlaRck .21e	2.5	5	32	8½	8⅛	8⅜	—⅜
17¼	4¼	FlowGen		14	142	15⅝	14¾	15⅛	+⅜
16⅛	10⅝	Flowers .40	3.5	7	77	12	11½	11½	—½
35	18½	FlukeJ .96t	2.9	14	6	33½	33¼	33¼	—¼
8½	6	FooteM		4	2	7	7	7	
73	56½	FordCan 5a	8.5	122	z50	58¾	58¾	58¾	—¾
25¼	8⅝	ForestC .10	.9		24	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
7⅞	3	ForestLab		275	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
6¾	4¼	FranklnRt		14	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
11¾	5¾	Franks .32	3.6	7	12	9⅛	9	9	+¼
22⅞	17½	Frantz 1a	5.1	6	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7	4½	Friedm .28b	5.7	4	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
15⅞	6⅝	FriendFr			81	10¾	10⅛	10¼	—⅜
12½	9½	Friona .40	3.5	4	x25	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
9½	6	Frischs .30b	4.4	5	11	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
19⅞	8⅝	FrontA .20b	1.4	6	8	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
9⅞	2¾	FrontA wt			13	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
		— G—G—G —							
2⅜	1	GIExpt		6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
6½	1½	GIT		8	4	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
10⅛	3⅞	GRI .30	4.6	12	46	6⅜	6½	6½	—⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Galaxy .06i	1.0	4	8	6¼	6	6⅛	+⅛
16⅛	6¾	Goran .81e	11.	3	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4½	2¾	Garland		10	3	3	3	3	+¼
28½	8⅝	GarLiet .40b	1.8	8	31	22¼	21¾	21¾	—½
3⅛	9-16	Gaynor			1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
5	2½	GnEmp .24a	6.2	7	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅞	4¼	GenExp			18	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
6⅝	2⅝	GnHous		3	18	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
8⅛	3	Genge .10e	1.8	7	27	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
5⅝	1½	Genisco		16	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18¼	13⅝	GerbSc .20	1.1	8	17	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	—⅜
24⅞	16⅝	GiantF 1.30	6.0	5	5	22	21¾	21¾	—¼
14⅛	7⅝	GntYell .50e	5.4	7	157	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+⅜
7¼	4½	Glasrock		31	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27½	17¾	Glatfltr 1.20	4.9	7	4	24⅝	24½	24½	—¼
26¾	10½	Glnmr .60b	2.4	9	88	25⅞	24¾	25⅛	—½
14	7¾	Globeln .70	7.3	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
19½	8½	GoldnCyc			335	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
44⅝	5⅝	GldNugt .08i	.5	22	682	20⅝	17½	17½	—1¼
15⅝	7	GoldWH .64	7.8	4	57	8⅝	8	8¼	+¼
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield			25	¾	¾	¾	
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wi			11	1⅝	1¼	1¼	+⅛
26	18¾	GormR .90a	4.7	7	23	19⅞	19	19	—⅜
13¼	6⅛	GrahMf .30	4.2		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅜	7⅝	GrndCtl .50	4.3	6	10	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
19½	8⅝	GrangrA		11	25	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
9⅞	5⅝	GtAmInd		4	16	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
8⅝	4⅛	GtBasinP		25	65	5⅝	5⅝	5½	—⅛
25	18¾	GtLkCh .24	1.0	13	13	23½	23¼	23⅜	—⅛
3¼	1⅜	Greenmn		10	2	2	2	2	—⅛
7½	5⅝	GREIT .40	5.7	11	11	7	6¾	7	+⅛
25⅝	14¼	GrossT 1.12	5.2	8	8	21⅞	21½	21½	—⅛
23⅞	9½	Gulford .60	3.3	3	19	19⅝	18¼	18¼	—⅜
33	23⅝	GlfCan 1.14	3.6	8	14	31½	31¼	31⅜	—⅛
11⅜	5	Gulfstrm		7	25	6⅝	6⅝	6½	—⅛
		— H—H—H —							
15	9¼	HallsM .80	7.5	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
8⅛	3	Hamptn		5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
16¼	10⅝	Hanntrd .80	6.0	5	10	13½	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
8	5⅛	HanSqRt			2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
31⅝	19½	Harland .80	3.2	10	32	25⅞	25¼	25¼	—⅛
13⅞	7⅝	HartzM .40	2.9	11	77	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3	Harvey		4	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	3¾	Hasbro .20	4.3	7	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
10¾	8	Hasting .60	5.8	6	14	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+⅜
7½	3⅞	HawalA .15e	2.6575		4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
9⅝	3½	HlthCh		10	21	4½	4⅜	4½	
10⅞	6	HelthM .22	2.9	5	2	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
10⅝	7⅝	HelnWer .39e	5.1	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅞	2¼	Helnick .10	2.5	8	25	4	3⅞	4	
2¾	1⅛	HelmMtg			11	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
17⅜	9⅝	Hess's .60b	4.8	6	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
12⅝	4⅝	HIGInc .36t	4.5	8	5	8¼	8	8	—⅛
12½	4⅝	HiShear .20	1.6	8	23	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+⅜
7½	5⅝	Highland			1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Hiptrnic .20	3.3	9	9	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Hofman .20	4.6	3	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9¼	5⅛	HollyCp		9	54	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
39½	33⅛	HomeOA 1.30	3.4	8	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	—⅛
27¾	21⅞	Hormel 1.48	6.0	6	12	25¼	24½	24½	—½
16	6⅝	HornHar			7	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
13¼	8⅝	HospM .60	5.9	27	9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel 1.77e	11.	11	16	16½	16	16	—⅜
7¾	4½	HousRon .40	7.1	4	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
6⅞	3	HouseVI		11	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
30⅞	13½	HouOM .80	4.7	8	507	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
26	15⅝	HouO pf1.69	8.7		61	19¾	19½	19½	—¼
13⅝	6½	HowelC .40	4.0	13	6	10	9⅝	10	—⅛
4¼	2¼	Howell .15e	5.7	11	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
31⅞	22⅝	HubellB 1.44	5.6	8	4	26	25¾	25¾	+⅛
14½	5⅝	HuckMf .28	2.1	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
11⅞	6⅝	HudsnGn		3	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
49	33⅝	HudBO 2	4.3	8	13	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+⅜
15⅝	8¼	Hutty .48	5.7	6	7	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	—¼
47¼	23¼	HuskyO 1	2.6	9	98	39½	38¼	38¼	—1¼
8⅝	3	Hycel		58	152	5¾	5¼	5¼	
		— I—I—I —							
5⅞	3⅝	ICH .15e	3.5	4	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
10	6	ICM .24e	2.5	10	23	10	9¾	9¾	—⅛
5⅝	3⅛	IFS Ind .14	3.0	6	58	4	4	4	+⅛
16⅝	8	IMC .20	1.9	3	19	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+⅛
1¼	7-16	ITI		16	7	15-16	15-16	15-16	
8¼	6⅛	ImpCh .32e	4.4	8	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅞	15-16	ImpGp .09e	5.5	6	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6¾	3⅞	Imperlnd		4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
22¾	16⅝	ImpOil 1a	4.6	9	73	21⅞	21½	21⅝	—⅛
3	⅞	InflightSv			21	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
2¼	1	Inolex			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
19¾	6⅞	Instron .30	1.6	9	23	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
2	⅞	InstrSys		20	652	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
19¾	8¾	InsSy pf.28t	2.7		32	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
12⅛	3⅝	IntegRes		11	57	8⅛	8	8	
7¾	6	IntCtyGs .28	3.9	7	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛
16⅝	10⅞	Infrmk .15e	1.2	7	3	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—¼
4½	2¼	IntBnknt		18	260	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
24¼	13⅞	IntGenl 1.20	6.2	4	4	19½	19¼	19¼	—¼
10	4½	IntProt .20	3.5	4	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
9⅛	6¼	IntSeaw .60	8.4	5	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
4⅛	⅝	Interphot			23	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
14¼	7⅝	Intplast .20	2.1	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
38⅛	20	InvDvA 1.28	3.5	11	29	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
9⅝	5¼	InvDvB .32	3.5	8	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	InvRIT .55e	7.3	7	3	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
28⅞	15½	Ionics		11	14	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	—⅛
34½	11½	IroqBrd .30	.9	11	51	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	—⅛
5½	3¼	Irvinind .10	2.1		7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
8⅛	6⅛	IsraelD .67e	11.		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		— J—J—J —							
7⅞	4¾	Jaclyn .40b	7.4	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	8⅞	Jacobs .40	3.2	7	44	13	12¼	12½	—⅜
11⅛	5⅝	Jensen 1.40t	16.	5	16	8½	8⅝	8½	—⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Jetero .05e	2.1	4	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3	1⅛	Jetronic		9	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
11¼	5⅛	JohnPd .36	5.9	11	30	6¼	6	6⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2¼	JuniperP		30	16	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
9¾	6	Jupiter		4	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
		— K—K—K —							
6⅛	3	KTelIn .30e	7.1	15	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10⅝	3½	KapokT			12	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
15	6⅝	KayCp .30	2.2	7	64	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
17⅛	7⅝	KenaiCp		6	57	10⅝	10	10	—⅜
12⅝	7¾	Kenwin .48	4.8	5	2	10	10	10	—¼
7⅝	3⅝	Ketchm .23t	5.3		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1¾	½	Kidde wt			85u	2¼	2	2⅛	+⅜
3¾	2⅝	KinArk		9	24	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
30⅝	18	KingRd .40	1.5	10	24	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—⅜
33⅛	15⅝	KirbyEx		8	8	21	20½	20½	—¾
6¾	3⅝	Kit Mfg		4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	KleerVu		8	20	2¾	2½	2½	—⅛
7⅞	3⅝	KuhnStr .15	3.8	14	12	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
		— L—L—L —							
6⅛	2½	LSB .10r	2.8	9	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅛	2⅛	LaPnt			7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
12¼	8	LQuint		15	x39	10¾	10¼	10½	—¼
3½	2	LakeSh		11	80	2¾	2½	2¾	+5-16
10	2⅝	Landmk		4	23	5½	5⅛	5½	
8¼	4⅝	Laneco .20b	2.5	5	2	8	8	8	
21½	11	LeaRonal .60	2.9	8	34	21½	20¾	20⅝	—⅛
8½	2⅝	LeePh		15	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
15¾	6⅝	LehighP			5	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT		5	613	5⅝	5	5¼	+¼
12	5⅛	LibtyFb .39t	5.6	4	1	7	7	7	
8¼	5⅝	LilliAnn .24	3.9	12	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
6¼	3⅝	LincAm		5	11	5	5	5	—⅛
6¼	2½	LloydsE			13	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
4⅛	1¾	Lodge .08e	3.4	10	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
33⅞	14⅝	Lohmn 1.20	4.8	8	12	24⅞	24¼	24¼	+¼
26¾	5⅝	LoewT wt			808	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	—1
19½	9¾	Logicon		12	33	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	
20¼	15¼	LaGenS .96	4.9	6	10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
32¼	20⅝	LouisCe 1.44	5.4	13	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+¼
8⅝	3⅝	LundyEl		16	1	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
14¼	9⅝	Lydall .60a	5.9	6	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Lynnwear		5	96	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
		— M—M—M —							
7⅛	3⅝	MPO		4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
7⅞	4½	MWA			9	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
9¾	4¼	Macks .20	3.0	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
3⅛	½	Macrod		9	122	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
9½	4⅝	ManrC .40	5.7	6	3	7	6⅞	7	+¼
13-16	½	Marinda			105	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	
14¼	8¼	Marlene .14e	1.0	5	20	14	13¾	13⅞	
22⅝	20	Marm pf2.25	11.		9	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+⅛
7⅛	4¼	Marshln			11	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
26⅛	13	MartPr .40	2.4	4	52	17	15⅝	16⅝	+1⅛
17	8½	Masind .60a	5.7	4	5	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
7¼	3⅝	Masters		4	3	6	6	6	
26¾	11½	MaterRe .28	1.2	11	4	23¾	23½	23½	—½
5⅛	2¾	MaulTec .14	4.5		5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
1 13-16	3-16	McCrory wt			10	13-16	13-16	13-16	
6⅝	3⅛	McCulO		25	158	4⅝	4¼	4½	—⅛

(Continued on Page 11)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M	10½ - 10⅝	3 - 3⅛	—1/16 - 1/16	12⅞ - 13	7½ - 7⅞
2 M.	10 13/16 - 10 15/16	3 3/16 - 3 5/16	—1/16 - 1/16	13⅜ - 13⅝	7⅞ - 8
3 M	11 3/16 - 11 5/16	3⅛ - 3⅜	1/16 - 3/16	13⅜ - 13⅝	8⅛ - 8⅜
6 M.	11 13/16 - 11 15/16	3⅛ - 3⅜	3/16 - 5/16	13⅜ - 13⅝	8 13/16 - 9 1/16
1 Y	11⅜ - 11⅝	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	9/16 - 11/16	13 7/16 - 13 11/16	9⅜ - 9⅝

Selected Over-the-Counter
Closing Prices, January 16, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7¼	7¾
AFAProl	9½	10½
AVMCp	4⅝	4⅞
AddisnW	10	10½
AdvRoss	2¼	2⅝
AdvMicr	23	23¾
AlexAlex	30½	31¼
Allcolnc	18⅝	18⅞
AllynB	10½	11½
AFinCp	22½	23½
AFurn	3¼	4
AGreet	12⅛	12⅝
AMicros	13⅞	14⅞
AWaldng	15	16
Amierr	3	3½
Anadite	6⅝	6¾
AnheusB	25⅝	26¼
AntaCp	8⅞	9⅝
ArdenGp	2¼	2½
ArkWGs	19	19¾
AsdColo	22½	23¼
AtlGsLt	15¼	15⅝
BairdCp	8½	9
BangHE	13⅞	14⅝
BkamRt	11	11½
BasicRs	4¼	4⅝
BasstFr	16½	17¼
BaylsMk	10½	11
Beeline	8	9
BetzLab	32¾	33½
BibbCo	11⅞	12⅝
BirdSon	23½	25
Birtchr	1⅝	2
BlkHillP	25¼	25¾
Bonanza	5½	5⅞
BrookS	28½	30
BrwTom	18⅝	18⅞
Buckbee	5½	6
Buckeye	13¾	14½
BurnupS	4¾	5⅛
ColWISv	31½	33
ConradH	2	2½
CapSwC	9¼	10
CapInAir	3¾	4⅛
CareCp	7	8½
CnVIPS	16⅛	16½
ChmLea	25¼	26¼
ChesUll	9¼	10½
CircleF	4¼	5⅛
CltzUIA	37	37¾
CltzUIB	30¼	31
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	9	9½
ColuVent	1⅝	2½
ComCIH	21⅞	22½
CmlShr	20½	22½
CmwTel	32	34
ConnGn	36¾	36⅞
ConPap	58¾	59¾
Crawld	12¼	13¼
CrossCo	35	36
CullrFed	¾	1½
DanlyM	19	20
DtaDes	9½	9⅞
DavtMal	22	24
DekibAg	26	26¾
DeLuxC	33	33¾
DelCanT	11½	12½
DetlntB	18	20
DeweyEl	2	3
DiaCrys	23¼	24¼
DixnCru	28	29½
Docutel	5½	5⅞
DollrGn	10½	11
Donldsn	23¼	24¼
DorchGs	11⅝	11⅞
DoylDB	20	20¾
DunkinD	15⅝	16⅛
Durlron	17¾	18¼
Eberline	10¼	11¼
EconLab	25⅝	25⅞
ElPasEl	10⅝	11⅛
ElderBe	8¼	9½
EleNucl	5½	6
ElModul	5¼	6¼
EnrDev	13¼	14½
Entwisll	3¾	4½
EstOil	19½	20½
EthanAl	24¾	25½
Fabri	1 1-16	1 5-16
FidUnLl	25⅝	26⅛
FIBkSys	36¾	37½
FtBostn	16½	17¼
FtEmpS	9⅝	10⅛
FtWnFin	4⅞	5⅛
Flicker	13⅞	14⅞
FloatPnt	12¼	13¼
FlaWatU	⅝	¾
ForestO	15⅞	16⅜
Formigli	3	3¼
FrankCp	7½	8
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndlce	22¾	23¼
SnRlEst	7½	9
SnRelns	183	187
GovEFn	11¼	12
GreenM	12⅞	13⅞
GrevAdv	33	36
GHinist	14½	16
Gyrodyn	5⅝	6¼
Hardwk	13	13¾
HrpRow	15	15½
HarpGp	22½	23
HartlNl	16¼	16¾
HenraF	19	19¾
Halobm	1¾	2¼
Hoover	10¾	11¼
HorizRs	1⅝	1⅞
HudsPlp	58	60
HyattCp	20	20½
Hyattlnt	12	15
IndNuct	4	4½
Infralnd	3	3½
IntelCp	58	59½
IntrcEnr	3¾	4½
IntmtGs	13⅝	14⅛
InBkWsh	8⅛	8½
IwoSoUt	24⅝	25⅛
JamWPr	8¾	9½
Jamsby	14¼	15½
JiffyFd	⅝	1
JoslynM	19½	20¼
KaisSt pf	18	18¾
Kaivar	1⅞	2¼
Kaman	19¾	20¼
KmpAm	14½	15
KaleGre	⅜	⅞
Kaysam	3¼	4
KearnyT	17⅛	17½
KellySv	30	31½
Keuffel	13	14
KevCFd	17⅝	18⅛
Kimball	16½	17
Kinglnt	8¾	9¼
KnapeV	13½	14½
Kratos	18	19½
Lancein	21¼	22
LandRes	2⅞	3⅜
LaneCo	18½	19½
LtdSlor	7⅜	8½
LinBcsl	38¾	39½
Logetrn	9½	10½
MadsGE	15⅝	16¼
MagllPet	1⅛	1¼
MalorRt	1¼	1½
Mallkrr	28¾	29½
MatAsst	20⅞	21⅜
MaulLP	30	31½
McCorm	14¼	14¾
McQuay	11½	12½
MidsxW	19¾	20¾
MdldCap	7⅝	7⅝
MidlRes	17-16	1⅝
MidlBks	28½	29¼
Millipr	30½	31½
MissVIG	17½	18½
MonICol	6⅝	7
MoorePd	16	17
MorgRes	2½	3¼
Mosiek	19	19½
MotchM	15	16½
MotClub	6⅜	7¼
Mueller	21	22
NareCp	27	28½
NatGOil	16	17
NwldRE	14¼	15¼
NJNGas	16¼	16¾
NielsnA	22⅞	23½
NielsnB	23¼	23¾
NoCarGs	11	11¾
NoEOIun	65	66
NwtNGs	10½	10⅞
NwstPS	17¼	17¾
Noxell	18½	19
OgllvyM	22	22¼
OhFerro	7	8
OHarTP	20⅞	21⅜
PCAInt	9⅝	10⅛
PabstB	13⅞	14⅛
PcGaR	22	22½
PauleyP	7½	8
PeerMf	8¼	9
PenoEnt	16½	17
Petrolit	40½	41½
Pattiban	21¾	22¼
PierceSS	12¼	13
Pinkrtn	27½	28½
PlanHIB	19¾	20¼
Plastine	1¾	2¼
Possis	3⅝	3⅞
Progro	1⅜	1¾
PbSvNC	10⅛	10¾
PurtBen	21	21¾
PulDCap	8½	9
QualInns	5½	5⅞
RapenPr	6	6½
Raychm	72½	74½
Raymnd	23¼	24¼
RecgEq	8¾	9⅛
RoadEx	25½	26¼
RobbMy	30	32
Roselon	3½	4½
Rouse	8⅛	9
RusStov	15¼	15¾
Sadlier	3¾	4⅛
ScanDt	2⅝	2⅞
ScrippH	48	51
SecPac	32¾	33½
SeisDelt	11⅛	11⅝
Svcmstr	30½	31½
Showmt	33¼	34¼
SolidStS	8⅝	9⅜
SCalWtr	14¾	15½
SwGsCp	10⅝	11¼
SwElSv	16½	17
Standyn	25½	26¼
StdRegs	24	25
StanHP	21½	22½
SterlSt	5½	6
StrawCl	25	26½
SuperEl	7⅝	8¼
TIME DC	5	5½
Tampax	33	34
TecumP	58	60
Tennant	28	30
Tiffany	38¾	40¾
Tiprary	8½	9
ToscoCp	6	6¼
TrnsOcO	19	20
TricoPd	52	55
TritnOG	4⅞	5⅜
TysonFd	13¼	14¼
UnMcGil	8½	9½
USSurg	19⅝	20⅛
USTrck	14⅝	14⅞
UVaBsh	22⅝	23½
UpPenP	17	17¼
ValvGas	9⅝	10¼
VanDus	17½	18
VanceSn	5⅛	5⅞
Velcro	8⅝	9⅛
VaNBsh	14¼	15
WshEnr	15	15½
WebbRs	9	9¾
Weldtrn	1¾	2½
WigInMo	8¼	9
WellsGa	2¼	3¼
WinMig	3¾	4¼
WmorC	29¾	30½
WoodLol	28½	29¾
WWEng	6 3-16	6 7-16
WrightW	6½	6⅞
ZionUto	20	21

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	Low
Amsterdam	93.10	93.70	100.80	85.60
Brussels	113.34	113.43	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt	159.52	159.00	164.46	141.16
London 30	481.50	482.80	535.50	433.40
London 500	245.88	245.55	265.03	205.42
Milan	69.34	69.36	82.52	55.45
Paris	125.30	125.76	127.35	78.10
Sydney	564.18	564.42	566.79	441.19
Tokyo (n)	459.23	459.57	459.57	364.04
Tokyo (o)	6,118.04	6,117.49	6,118.04	3,867.91
Zurich	322.00	323.10	342.00	289.50

(n) new (o) old

Tokyo Exchange
January 16, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	353	Matsu E. Wks	596
Canon	532	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	136
Dai Nip. Print	574	Mitsubi Corp.	432
Fuji Bank	320	Mitsui Co.	291
Fuji Photo	725	Mitsukoshi	577
Hitachi	271	Nippon Elec.	338
Honda Motor	516	Sharp	518
C. Itoh	248	Sony Corp	1,730
Japan Air L.	2,820	Sumitomo Bank	330
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,220	Taisho Marine	249
Kao Soap	665	Takeda	543
Kirin Brewery	478	Teijin	137
Komatsu	393	Tokyo Marine	520
Kubota	290	Toray	183
Matsu El. Ind.	716	Toyota	885

International Bonds Traded in Europe
Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91⅞	92¾
Ashland 7½-82	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-83	95	96
Australia 8¼-91	95⅝	96⅝
Australia 8¼-92	89½	90½
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91	92
Barclays 8½-92	91½	92½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90	92
Bell Can 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
BFCE 8¾-83	95½	96½
Brazil 9¼-84	95½	96½
Brit Gas 9-81	97¾	98¾
BrokenHill 8-85	90½	91½
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93¾	94¾
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	91¾	92¾
Charbonag 8⅝-81	96	97
CityInvest 8¾-84	91½	92½
Cons Food 7½-91	88½	89½
Canaco 8-86	94½	95½
Cutler Ham 8-87	93	94
EEC 8¼-82	94¾	95¾
EEC 7¾-84	90¼	91¼
ECS 8⅞-81	96¾	97¾
ECS 8⅞-97	91¾	92¾
EIB 8¼-83	93½	94½
EIB 8-84	92¾	93¾
Elf Aquil. 8¼-85	92½	93½
EMI 9¼-89	93¾	94¾
Ericsson 8½-89	93	94
Esso 8-86 nov	97½	98½
Eurofima 8½-83	95¼	96¼
Fiat 8-82	92¾	93¾
First Chic 7-80	95¾	96¾
Gotaverken 8½-87	90¼	91¼
Gould 9¾-83	99¾	100¾
GulfWestn 8¼-84	90½	92½
Hamersley 8½-84	94¼	95¼
Home Oil 9½-86	98	100
ICI 8¼-87	91¼	92¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	99½	100½
I.U.Overseas 9 83	95	96
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¾	93¾
Kockums 8-83	94¼	95¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	94¾	95¾
Michelin 9¼-86	98	99
Midld Intl 8¾-86	94¾	95¾
Montreal 9¼-83	98¾	99¾
NCBoard 8-87	89¾	90¾
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 8-84	91	92
NZealand 9¼-82	99¼	100¼
NZealand 8½-83	95¼	96¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	93	94
Norskhyd 8½-92	90½	91½
Norway 8½-81	96¾	97¾
Occidental 9¾-83	99	100
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92½	93½
Ontario 9-83	97¼	98¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	91½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	93¾	94¾
QuebProv 8½-81	94½	95½
QuebProv 9-83	95½	96½
Ralston 7½-87	92¼	93¼
SaabScania 8½-89	90¼	91¼
S.A.S. 8-85	92	93
Shell 8-86	94¾	95¾
Shell 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Singer 8¾-82	94¼	95¼
Slind 8⅝-88	97	98
Sweden 8½-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93½	94½
TMay 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95¾	96¾
Transocean 7½-87	92	93
UnOil 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Utah 8-87	96½	97½
Vwagen 7¾-87	89½	90¼
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	89½	90½
BroadHale 4⅞-87	74½	76½
Carnation 4-88	73½	75½
Chevron 5-88	147½	149½
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	63	65
Coke Bll. 6¾-93	91½	93½
Cr Suisse 4⅛-91	120	122
Cummlnl 6¼-86	89½	91½
Dartind 4¾-87	85½	87½
EastKodak 4½-86	86	88
Ford 6-86	91½	93½
Ford 5-88	85	87
GenElec 4¼-87	83½	85½
GenFoods 4¾-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-87	73½	75½
GulWestn 5-86	86½	88½
Honeywell 6-86	85½	87½
ICI 6¾-97	90	91
INA 6-97	93½	95½
ISE 6¾-89	90	92
ITT 4⅞-97	75	77
Jusco 6-92	133½	134½
Komatsu 7¼-90	162½	163½
Mitsui 7¼-90	121	122
MorganJP 4¾-87	95½	97½
Nabisco 5¼-88	100	102
OwensIll 4½-87	100	102
PenneyJC 4½-87	75	77
RCA 5-88	84	86
Revlon 4¾-83	154	156
Revlon 4¾-87	132½	134½
Sperry 4¼-88	96½	98½
Squibb 4¼-87	79½	81½
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
Texas 7½-93	91½	93½
Tyco 8½-88	101½	103½
UnCarb 4¾-82	87½	89½
WarnLamb 4½-87	76½	78½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	72	74
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-92	105	107
Beatrice 6¼-91	105	107
Beatrice 4½-92	90	92
Beecham 6¾-92	103½	104½
Boots 6¾-93	91¾	92¾
Borden 6¾-91	98	100
Borden 5-92	88½	90½

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100)

	Med.	Long
Tuesday	94.61	89.37
Previous	94.58	89.40

AMEX Trading Closing Prices January 16

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			6	37	3¼	3	3	— ⅜
2⅝	14⅛	Means	1.08	7.4	6	26	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¾
3⅞	7⅝	Medalst	.50	4.9	5	16	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
6½	1¼	MedalnGp			8	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅞	9	Medfield			11	9	20½	20¼	20¼	
3⅞	13½	MediaG	.60	2.9	10	15	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
3½	6⅛	Megalnt	.24	2.5	6	22	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
5⅞	13	MEMCo	.90	5.7	7	15	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	7¾	MercSL	.50	5.1	4	14	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	6⅛	Metex	.40	4.2	8	27	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
5¾	18	Metptn	.32	.9	20	57	34½	34¼	34½	+ 1⅜
4	1¼	Metrocar				1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	MichGen			9	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	5	MchSug				11	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
7¼	3⅞	Micklbry	.16	3.9	4	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	MidldCo	.20	2.5	4	11	8	8	8	+ ⅛
4⅝	9½	MidIGls	.40	2.8	7	47	15	14¼	14½	— ½
3⅛	6¼	Miller H			8	22	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
1¼	1⅝	MissnIT			20	50	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
5⅞	13⅝	MitchlE	.12	.7	7	73	18⅛	17⅞	17¾	— ¾
7½	8	MiteCp	.40	2.9	6	3	14	14	14	
7⅞	5⅛	MonMg	.44	7.2	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7½	11	Moog	.40b	2.7	8	11	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
	5⅛	MtgGth	.63e	9.2	16	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
	4½	MorlnSh	.32	5.7	5	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅞	12¼	MtVMH	1a	5.0	6	7	20	20	20	
3⅞	8¾	MovStr	.52	5.2	5	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
7¼	1	Movielab			10	11	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —								
	12⅞	Napco	.20	1.7	7	51	12½	d12	12	— ⅜
7½	4	Nardo	.20e	3.6	10	6	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.1	13	134	29	27⅞	28½	— ½
1⅞	5¼	NatEdu	.12e	1.7	6	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
1½	6⅝	NtHIIE			8	10	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
	7⅞	NKinney				8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	2⅝	NtParag				19	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	NtPatent				297	7⅝	7½	7½	— ½
	5¼	NtSecR	.48e	9.1	9	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
⅞	4⅛	NtSilvr	.20e	4.1	10	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	5.5	3	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	7¼	NatwHo	.40	4.5	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
¼	3⅛	NelsLB	.66t	12.	5	27	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
⅜	1½	NestLM			7	24	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	11¾	NHamp	.80a	3.4	7	27	25	23½	23½	— 1⅜
⅛	1⅛	Nidrio	.05e	3.3	8	51	1½	1½	1½	
⅞	9	NMxAr	.071	.5	10	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
	5⅝	NProc	.50e	7.3	9	49	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
	16⅝	NYTim	.80	2.9	15	67	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
⅝	6⅛	NewbE	.50	6.5	13	11	7¾	7¾	7¾	
¾	17⅞	Newcor	1	3.8	6	3	26	26	26	
	1½	Nexus			8	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
⅜	15⅞	NiagFSv	.80	3.5	6	44	24⅝	22⅞	23⅛	— 1½
½	2⅝	Nichols	.02r	.4	6	x18	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ¼
⅝	3⅝	Nolex				95	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
	7½	Norin	.25b	2.8	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
⅞	10⅝	Nort pf	1.50	13.		20	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
	2⅛	Nortek	.04	.3		239	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
⅜	11¼	NoARov	.20	1.2	6	12	17½	17	17	— ¾

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12¼	7⅛	NoCdO			8	42	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
51	43	NIPS pf4.25		9.6		z10	44¼	44¼	44¼	
18⅝	6⅝	NuclDta			14	6	15¼	15	15	— ½
28⅛	18	Numac	.071	.3	31	104	25¼	23½	24⅛	— 1¼
		— O—O—O —								
4¾	2¾	OEA	.10e	3.2		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	1.0	6	17	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅞	Oilalnd	.40e	6.2	4	5	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
20	13¾	OnLine	.24	1.3	12	14	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ½
39	21	OOklep				z100	33⅝	33	33⅛	+ ⅞
14¼	6½	OrioleH	.25e	2.8	3	6	9	8¾	9	+ ½
5⅛	2⅝	Ormand				5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	5⅛	OutdrSp	.20	2.2	14	28	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
5¼	1⅞	OxfordFI				30	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
9¾	3⅞	OzarkA	.15e	2.6	4	83	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
		— P—Q —								
2	⅛	PF Ind				2	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
18⅝	15	PGEpfA	1.50	9.4		12	15⅞	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
16¾	13¼	PGEpfB	1.37	9.8		2	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
15⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	10.		59	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW	2.57	9.7		14	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.8		68	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.8		28	26½	25¾	26	+ ⅜
30¼	26	PGEpfS	2.62	9.7		2	27	27	27	
13⅝	11	PGEpfH	1.12	9.6		40	12½	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	23¼	PGEpfR	2.37	9.8		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
23¾	20	PGEpfO	2	9.7		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅞	PGEpfM	1.96	9.9		2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
26¼	21¾	PGEpfL	2.25	10.		5	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ½
24½	20¼	PGEpfK	2.04	9.8		2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅜
59	48	PacPLpf	5	10.		z125	51	50	50	—2
23½	11	PacScle	.32	2.4	7	18	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
33¼	29	PatiCp			15	87	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	PalomrF			75	40	1⅝	1½	1½	
5⅝	3⅝	Pantasi	.30	7.5	8	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5¾	3⅛	ParaPk			13	3	4	4	4	
13⅞	11	ParkCh	.48a	4.2	6	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
30⅝	18½	Parsons	1	5.1	6	29	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.8	3	1	5½	5½	5½	
9⅝	5⅝	Patagon			5	118	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
11	6	PatoC	.2e	25.	3	72	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅜
45⅞	14⅜	PeabIB	1	2.5	13	2	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ¼
1⅛	⅝	PennDix wt				12	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11¾	10½	PenEM			6	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅝	PenTr	1	6.8	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	PECp	.60t	20.	4	31	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	PenobS	.20	4.6	7	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
2½	⅜	Pentron			8	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
33⅞	23	PepBoys	1b	3.5	5	24	29¼	28½	28½	+ ¼
25¼	10	PepCom	.48	2.9	7	23	17½	16½	16½	— 1
15⅛	8½	Perini	.40	3.5	11	8	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
12¾	6⅛	PetroLe			5	25	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	8¼	PhILD	.68r	7.0	4	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
5⅞	2	Phoenix				41	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12	6⅛	PicNPay	.24	3.1	5	2	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Piedmnt			42	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅛	15-16	PioneerS				150	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
7¼	3	PlanTx	.201			5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	5½	PltWVa	.56	9.7	7	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
27¾	20	PltDM	1.40	6.0	4	8	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
34⅜	23¾	Pittway	1.65	6.0	5	15	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
24½	17⅜	PlacrDv	1	4.1	15	1	24½	24½	24½	
9¾	4⅞	Plantlnd				97	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅞	PlyGm	.40b	4.6	4	x1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
23½	16⅝	PneuSc	1	4.8		y50	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	⅞	Poloron				20	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16¾	8⅛	Polychr	.20	1.5	8	41	13½	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
17⅞	10⅞	PrairleO			14	5	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.7	7	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
5⅞	4¼	PratlRd	.30	6.3	6	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
8	6¾	PrattR pf	.66	8.9		2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
28	22⅞	PrenHa	1.36	5.3	10	45	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
3⅛	1⅞	PresRtA				3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	PresRtB				45 u	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅜	Presley	.62r	7.6	2	45	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
18	13½	Preston	.70	4.3	7	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	3⅞	PrimMI			17	303	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
11¾	10⅛	ProCT	1.20e	11.	9	6	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	PrdRE	.24	6.4		11	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅛	3¾	PrudBld	.24	3.7	8	46	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
49½	44	PSCol pf4.25		9.2		z100	46½	46	46	— 1½
26⅛	21⅝	PSPL pf2.34		10.		8	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
8½	7⅝	PulteH			3	12	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
12¾	3½	PuntaG			6	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	9¾	Punta pf1.10		11.		24	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13	6⅛	Purpac	.06e	.8	19	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
12⅝	9¾	RBInd	.24	2.1	9	23	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
4⅜	1¼	REDM			6	22	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	RET				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15	7⅞	RHMed	.10e	.9	7	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
3⅛	1¼	RPS			6	20	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	RSC	.10	3.6	13	3	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	
8⅜	5¼	Rapan	.10e	1.4	12	17	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
23½	12¼	RanchEx			5	19	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
17¼	10⅞	RangrO			41	75	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¾
32½	18⅞	Ransbrg	1.20	4.4	7	10	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
32⅞	13½	RayInd	.40	2.0	18	43	19⅝	18⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅞	Reading			6	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
17	14	REInv	1.20	7.6	12	12	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
13⅞	10	RlIncT	1.40	12.	6	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
5⅞	2½	Redlaw	.25e	7.7	13	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅞	2⅛	ReevesT			25	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅞	4	RefgTr	.25e	4.7	4	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
19¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.7	5	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
10½	5½	RepGyp	.40	4.5	4	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7-32	1-128	RepMtg wt				5	1-128	1-128	1-128	
43	25	RepNY	1.52	4.3	5	15	35¼	34⅞	35	+ ½
26⅝	15⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.4	8	52	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
69½	20½	Resrt A			11	5363	36	32⅝	33⅝	+ 1
108	27	Resrt B			1o	z7650	50¼	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	1¾	ResiAssc			14	82	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	3⅞	RexNore			26	46	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ¼
8⅛	3¾	RibletP	.12	2.3	3	17	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅞	Richton	.44	6.5	4	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
50⅞	25⅝	RileyCo			6	17	32¾	32	32	— 1⅛
33½	22¼	RioAlg	1.08	3.5	8	2	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅜
16¾	8⅝	Robntch			10	65	12⅝	11½	11¾	— ⅞
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.3	5	15	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
35⅝	23⅞	Rogers	.20	.5	15	44 u	36⅜	35	36⅜	+ 1⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
5	2	RoncoT			3	3	3	3	3	
8	3½	Rossmr			2	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
6⅛	1½	RoyPalm			14	15	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅜	Ruddck	.42e	5.2	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			3	35	1½	1⅜	1½	
6	2½	RBW Cp			13	31	4	3⅞	4	
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	3.5	7	39	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	
31½	23¼	RustCH	.40	1.3	15	6	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
		— S—S—S —								
5⅝	4	SFM	.20	4.3	6	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.6	6	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3½	1½	SGSec				6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17	13⅝	SGSe pf1.70		12.		14	14	13⅞	14	
9⅝	4⅝	SSP	.36	7.0	9	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16½	9⅛	Salem	.32e	2.6	7	23	12½	12¼	12⅜	
3⅝	1⅝	SCarlo	.10e	5.0		6	2	2	2	
11	8⅞	SDgo pf	.90	9.5		3	9½	9	9½	+ ½
87	71¼	SDgo pf7.80		10.		z200	75	75	75	+1
26⅞	22	SDgo pf2.47		10.		1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
29¼	25	SDgo pf2.68		10.		1	26	26	26	— ¼
19⅝	14¼	SFrRE	1.40	7.5	18	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
1	7-16	SFRE wt				13	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
11¾	5	Sandgte	.30	3.0	7	91	10⅛	9½	10	
10⅝	6½	SoundrL	.30	3.2	7	17	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅛	SchelbE	.56	9.5	14	22	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
21⅝	10⅞	Schnult	.88a	5.9	4	1	15	15	15	
4⅞	2⅛	Schiller			9	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅛	5	SchoolP	.40	7.0	11	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
7⅝	3½	Schrodr	.16	4.4	5	83	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ¼
5⅝	1⅞	SciMgt	.10	3.2	9	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
36⅝	18⅝	SciAtlo	.20	.6	15	33	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
36	24¾	Scope	.50	1.4	9	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
23	16¼	ScurryR			19	1	22	22	22	+ ½
9¾	3	Sealctro			6	12	7¼	7	7	— ¼
3⅝	¼	Seaport			16	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4¾	2½	SecMtg				54	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
⅛	1-128	SecMtg wt				65	3-128	3-128	3-128	
11⅝	6⅛	Selas	.36	5.1	5	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8	5⅛	Semtch	.20	3.2	14	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	8⅜	SelonCo	.50	5.2	4	5	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4	ShaerS	.40e	7.3	7	31	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ¼
8¼	5⅛	Shawin	.50b	8.5	7	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
8¼	2⅞	ShelrR			5	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
41	20¼	ShenanO				188	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Shopwell			12	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
42½	19	Showbt	1	3.9	7	55	26	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	11⅞	Sierrcln	.30	1.5	13	13	21⅜	20½	20½	— ⅜
13⅞	7¼	Sifco	.50b	3.7	7	11	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
14⅞	8¼	Sigmo	.32	2.8	6	1	11½	11½	11½	
11	4⅜	Sikes A	.20e	2.5	5	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15¼	10¼	Silolnc	.30	2.4	4	27	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅝
16⅞	5¼	Silvrcst	.40e	6.4	4	17	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5⅝	1¾	Solitron			18	77	4½	3⅞	3⅞	
25	9⅞	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	9	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	5	SargPap			7	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
14¼	6⅛	Soundsn	.40	4.6	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
⅜	1-32	SoAttT wt				4	3-32	3-32	3-32	
13¼	10½	SCEd pf1.06		9.4		15	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.08		9.9		2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
27¾	24⅝	SCEd pf2.24		8.6		z200	26	26	26	
19⅝	16	SCEd pf1.30		6.8		9	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
27¼	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30		9.2		21	25	24¾	25	+ ⅝
26½	22¼	SCEd pf2.21		9.2		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅞
90	79¼	SCEd pf7.58		9.7		1	78	d78	78	—2
11	6⅝	SwFlaBk	.40	4.8	6	12	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
29¾	24	SwFlB pf2.18		8.7		11	25¼	25	25	— ¼
15	6⅝	SwtGFln	.40a	3.2	7	95	12½	12¼	12½	
15⅞	9¾	SpecltyR			6	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
13½	6⅛	Spector	.20e	2.6	3	19	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Spectro			5	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7⅜	1⅞	SpedOP	.14r	2.8	17	2	5	4⅞	5	
6⅜	3	Spencer	.16	3.4	6	42	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
23¼	6½	StaffrdL			9	7	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
11⅞	6½	StdCont	.40b	4.6	9	7	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
29¼	17⅝	StCoosa	1.60	6.9	5	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6	StdMetl			10	18	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
31⅜	20½	StdShr	.60t	2.3	8	11	25¾	24¾	25¾	+ 1⅛
13⅝	4⅞	Stange	.18	2.4	9	69	7¾	7¼	7½	— ¼
12⅞	5⅞	StanAv			8	20	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
7⅜	3¾	Stanwd			4	29	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	StarSup	.80	7.0	4	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
11½	7½	StarrtHo	.30	3.6	4	14	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ¼
7¼	4	Steelml	.24b	4.5		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	16	StepnCh	.80	4.5	7	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
1⅛	⅝	SterlBcp wt				10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2¼	⅞	SterlEl				23	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	3.3	12	84	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
5	2⅞	SueAnn	.24e	7.7	15	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¼	⅞	Summit			7	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5	3⅜	SunCityI	.25	5.7		3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	2.9	13	47	17	17	17	
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.9	18	80	18⅜	17½	17½	— ¾
19⅞	13	SupFdS	.40	2.5	8	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	
19⅛	8⅛	SupInd	.25	1.4	8	139	17⅞	17	17⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	6	SupSurg	.32	3.6	7	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
28⅛	20½	Supron	.30	1.2	16	38	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	— 1⅜
11¾	4⅞	Susqueh			4	240	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
17⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	9.8		14	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	3½	Synloy	.30b	6.3	37	9	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
37¾	18⅝	Syntex	.90	2.5	11	717	37	36⅛	36⅜	— ½
33½	18½	SyscoCp	.56	1.9	9	52	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	+ ¼
23¾	10⅝	SystEng			14	157	15¾	15	15	— ¾
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅛	TEC	.40	5.2	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
5⅛	1½	TFI			9	13	2⅛	2	2⅛	
16⅞	8⅞	TabPd	.20	1.5	8	17	13⅜	13	13¼	— ⅛
14⅛	7¼	Tannet	.20b	2.4	4	27	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅜
3¼	¾	TechSym			12	84	2	1⅞	2	
9⅛	3	TechOp			9	11	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
4¾	2¼	TechTp	.07r	1.8	7	133	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
35	14⅝	TelonR			63	39	30¼	29	30¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅜	TeleCm	.52	5.4	6	71	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
27½	15⅞	Telflex	.30	1.7	12	24	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
21⅞	9⅞	Telscl	.60	3.6	14	45	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
6	1½	Tenna				48	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
4½	⅞	Tenneco wt				383	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	3	Tenney	.41t	7.1	9	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn			8	457	16⅜	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
10⅞	4⅝	TerraC	.40	7.1	43	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16	7¼	TetraT			21	27	12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
16⅞	7⅜	TexlAir	.16	1.4	7	116	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
4	2⅜	Thorofar			7	9	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7	2⅞	Tidwell			5	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	
14¼	5¾	ToppsG	.28	3.4	5	12	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
17	8⅞	TotlPet	.20	1.2	18	222	16⅞	16⅜	16½	— ¼
9⅛	3	TotPet wt				81	9	8½	8⅝	— ¼
6⅜	2	TownCtry			12	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	2¼	TransLux	.05e	1.0	7	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	8	TransOil	.05e	.6	8	62	8¾	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
9⅞	3⅜	Tredwy	.20	3.9	13	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
10	7	TriSM	.60	7.5	4	1	8	8	8	
17¾	7⅞	TrioCp	.15	1.0	10	51	16⅞	15⅛	15⅛	—1
12	2⅝	TubolA				81	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅝
35⅝	23¾	TurnrC	1.80	6.5	8	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.15	3.4	7	23	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
3¾	1⅞	UDS				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2⅞	UIP	.24	6.9	6	25	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7⅞	4½	URS	.34	5.0	7	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10⅜	4⅝	Unimax			8	6	7¼	7	7	
16	9¼	UAirPd	.60b	4.1	11	10	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅜
3⅛	1½	UnFoods			4	44	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ¼
3⅞	2	UNatCp				1	3	3	3	— ¼
⅜	1-128	UNatCp wt				1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8½	5½	UNICp pf				11	8½	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
6	5	URepInv	.32e	5.8	16	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
16¾	9⅞	USBcpT	.65r	4.3	13	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
17¾	9⅝	USFlltr	.32	2.8	8	175	11¾	11¼	11½	
11	7¾	UnRlIT	.81e	9.5	10	13	8½	8⅜	8½	
16⅞	12⅞	USRbR	1a	6.5	8	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅝	UnityB			24	7	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
5¼	3¼	UnivClg	.05	1.3	4	37	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
16½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.6	8	166	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
		— V—V—V —								
14⅞	7⅛	Valle's	.81t	8.5	8	11	9⅝	9⅜	9½	— ⅜
16¾	10⅝	Valmac	.80	5.4	11	18	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ½
9¼	5⅛	Valspar	.36	5.3	7	12	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
2¾	2	ValueL	.01e	.4		10	2½	2½	2½	
37⅞	16⅞	VermtA	.32b	1.7	7	8	19	19	19	
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.6	7	74	6⅜	6	6⅛	— ¼
8½	1⅛	Vertiple			7	45	4	3⅞	4	
3	1½	Vesely			117	651 u	4	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
7¾	1⅜	VintageE			4	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Virco	.16b	2.3	4	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
12¾	4¾	Vishay			11	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
7	2¾	VisualG	.12	2.4	8	19	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Vol Mer	.12e	4.4	8	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18¼	10	Voplex	.52	4.4	5	5	12½	11¾	11¾	— ½
5⅛	2¾	VulcCp	.10e	2.3	5	28	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅜	WTC	.10	2.7	21	23	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.0	7	30	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅜
3½	1¾	WadelEq				1	2½	2½	2½	
18½	10⅛	Wainoco			12	217	16⅜	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
27¾	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.5	6	6	23¼	23	23	— ½
11⅜	5¾	WaltcS	.28	3.3	9	84	8¾	8¼	8½	
33¾	12⅛	Wang	.06	.2	22	227 u	34	33⅛	33⅛	+ ¼
33¼	10	Wang B	.16	.5	21	209	32⅛	31½	31½	
17¾	6⅝	Wards Co			4	6	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
23¾	3⅞	WarnC pf.05		.3		30	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅝	WshHm			27	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26¾	23½	WshPost	.36	1.4	9	98	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
25½	20⅛	WRIT	1.88	8.4	13	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
7½	4⅝	Watsco	.30	5.7	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
3½	2⅛	Weiman			8	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12½	5¼	WeldTuA	.07r	.8		7	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅛	Wellco	.25	4.9	15	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	4¼	WstChP				4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.1	6	16	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
19½	9½	WstFln	.40	2.5	3	18	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	7.6	6	16	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
7⅞	3¾	Whitehall			6	63	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
7-32	1-64	Whittakr wt				21	1-64	1-64	1-64	
8½	2	Wichita			9	69	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ¼
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	4.7	6	5	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	11.		14	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
16¼	9⅞	Wincorp	.40	3.3	16	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
13¾	13	Wdstrm	.60	4.4	5	1	13½	13½	13½	
9⅛	4¾	WkWear	.36	5.8	5	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
15⅞	8⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.7	37	34	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
17-16	¾	WrightH				192	1	15-16	1	+1-16
26½	13⅜	Wynnln	.48	2.0	8	31	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	8	26	12	11¾	12	
		— X—Y—Z —								
12⅞	2	Xonics				41	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	3.0	8	18	14½	14	14½	+ ½
17½	8½	Zimmer	.36	3.5	4	23	10½	10⅜	10⅜	

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Malaya (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Gld.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	4,000.00	2,000.00	1,100.00
Romania (air)	$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	8,600.00	4,300.00	2,350.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air)	$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
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Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
January 16, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	820	813	815	817	— 11
May	845	840	841	842	— 9
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	840	855	— 14
Aug	885	885	882	890	— 10
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	915	917	— 17
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	905	925	— 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	925	940	— 20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	990	1,000	— 10
218 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,535	1,505	1,525	1,530	— 13
May	1,560	1,540	1,556	1,560	— 6
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,555	-	— 5
Sep	1,605	1,605	1,600	1,614	— 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,585	-	— 20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,590	-	— 11
110 lots					

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
January 16, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	825.00	826.00	825.00	825.50
3 months	841.50	842.00	840.00	840.50
Cathodes: spot	808.50	809.50	806.00	808.00
3 months	828.00	828.50	826.00	827.00
Tin: spot	6,755.00	6,765.00	6,830.00	6,840.00
3 months	6,680.00	6,685.00	6,750.00	6,765.00
Lead: spot	502.00	506.00	515.00	520.00
3 months	456.00	458.00	466.50	467.50
Zinc: spot	357.50	358.50	358.50	359.50
3 months	369.50	370.00	371.00	371.50
Silver: spot	308.20	308.40	298.10	298.30
3 months	316.20	316.30	306.10	306.30

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
January 16, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	103.25	101.75	102.85	102.90	103.10	103.25
May	105.75	104.00	105.10	105.20	105.75	105.80
Aug	109.75	108.00	108.95	109.00	109.70	109.75
Oct	111.60	110.75	111.60	111.70	112.60	112.70
Dec	114.50	113.25	114.50	114.70	114.90	115.00
Mar	118.40	118.25	119.00	119.45	119.60	120.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	121.25	121.75	121.50	122.90
1,463 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,860	1,828	1,841	1,842	1,860	1,861
May	1,896	1,863	1,866	1,868	1,898	1,919
Jul	1,917.5	1,880	1,881	1,882	1,913	1,917
Sep	1,941	1,905	1,905	1,906	1,942	1,948
Dec	1,970	1,925	1,925	1,932	1,973	1,980
Mar	1,975	1,955	1,945	1,950	1,977	1,985
May	1,962	1,950	1,948	1,955	1,982	1,990
5,604 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,625	1,615	1,615	1,617	1,617	1,618
Mar	1,359	1,347	1,350	1,351	1,350	1,351
May	1,260	1,245	1,244	1,245	1,251	1,252
Jul	1,215	1,199	1,202	1,205	1,205	1,206
Sep	1,178	1,165	1,165	1,166	1,138	1,140
Nov	1,140	1,138	1,133	1,136	1,138	1,140
Jan	1,120	1,113	1,110	1,120	1,100	1,120
1,742 lots of 5 tons.						

European Gold Markets

January 16, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	219.00	220.65	+3.80
Zurich	218.625	220.875	+4.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	222.02	222.29	+3.07

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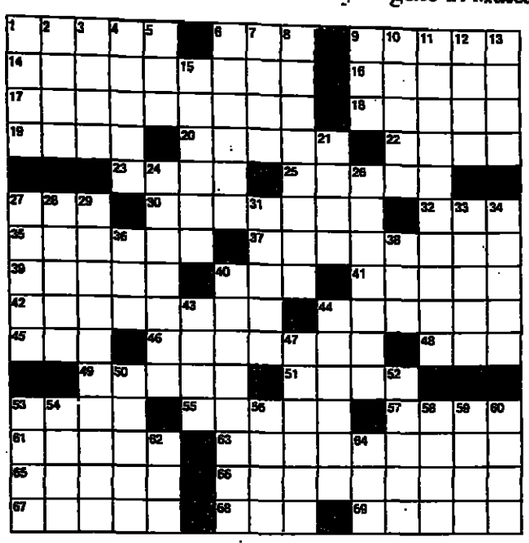
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Italian treat
6 Amin
9 Thespian
14 Characteristic of a particular language
16 Apricot or cherry
17 Ford or Williams
18 Famous golf course
19 Poultry seasoning
20 Sailing vessel
22 Merely
23 Dirty
25 Chances
27 Printers' measures
30 Reduce to a skeleton
32 "—— ne passeront pas": Pétain
35 In a marathon
37 Slacking off
39 Father of Jacob and Esau
40 Whales' get-together
41 Use a foil
42 Boxed in
44 Reach
45 Literary collection
46 Unusually large or heavy
48 Youth
49 Flubs a fly ball
51 Signs of spring
53 Jacket or *its* collar
55 Film maker's sound-control device
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61 Bear
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65 Right-hand page
66 One of Plato's pupils
67 Different
68 Affirmative vote
69 Ghost

DOWN

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6 "Thou art the thing ——": King Lear
7 Regimen
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10 Con man
11 Automobile feature
12 Gem
13 Depend
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21 Greeting for the villain
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26 Changed gears
27 Rhododendron's relative
28 Gardner hero
29 Rascal, from Italian farce
31 Prompts
33 "Santa ——"
34 Exhaust
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38 Borg-Connors separator
40 Escapes
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44 Shades of blue
47 European peninsula
50 Amalgamate
52 Small porch
53 Saragossa's river
54 *Weight allowance* for deterioration
56 Kind of devil
58 Suburbanite's need
59 European capital
60 "—— ye the Lord . . .": Isaiah
62 Conjunctive
64 Alts.

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Overcast	MADRID	8	46	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	—2	28	Fog	MIAMI	20	68	Sunny
ANKARA	5	41	Overcast	MILAN	0	32	Mist
ATHENS	9	48	Fair	MONTREAL	—14	6	Sunny
BEIRUT	17	63	Overcast	MOSCOW	—9	16	Cloudy
BELGRADE	—1	30	Fog	MUNICH	—6	21	Snow
BERLIN	—1	30	Snow	NEW YORK	1	34	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	—4	25	Fair	NICE	9	48	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	—1	30	Mist	OSLO	—6	21	Mist
BUDAPEST	—3	27	Mist	PARIS	—2	28	Fair
CASABLANCA	17	63	Overcast	PRAGUE	—3	27	Snow
COPENHAGEN	—2	25	Cloudy	ROME	7	45	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Fair	SOFIA	—3	27	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Rain	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	4	39	Rain	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	2	36	Mist	TEL AVIV	17	58	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	—5	21	Fog	TOKYO	7	47	Fair
GENEVA	—4	34	Cloudy	TUNIS	10	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—5	21	Snow	VIENNA	—3	32	Snow
ISTANBUL	4	39	Rain	WARSAW	—2	28	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Overcast	WASHINGTON	5	41	Sunny
LISBON	12	53	Cloudy	ZURICH	—6	21	Cloudy
LONDON	6	46	Mist				
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 16, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Bearbond	SF 742.90
— (d) Cantor	SF 486.00
— (d) Grabor	SF 577.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 748.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 16.44
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.96
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.71

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.37
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.95*
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.93*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.31
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.73
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.30

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 297.50
— (d) Canasec	SF 393.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 57.50
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 70.50
— (d) Ussec	SF 408.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 114.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 22.20
— (d) Int'l Rentenfund	DM 71.30

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.77
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr.	$61.33
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.10
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 45.51
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.73

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 9.73
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.29
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 14.00

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 54.71
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 18.19
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.30
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 6.95

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$26.44
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 16.66

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438,GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 331.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 300.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda)

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.88

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,315.00
— (r) Securswiss	SF 921 *

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 327.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF 98.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 428.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 238.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 72.50

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 21.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 63.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 67.25
— (d) Eurit Europas Sh	SF 122.00
— (d) Eurit Europas Sh	SF 99.25
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 66.25
— (d) Globalvest	SF 77.25
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 245.00
— (d) Remshac-Invest	SF 117.50
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh	SF 286.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.50
— (d) Eurapacfonds	DM 25.75
— (d) Unifonds	DM 18.05
— (d) Unirenta	DM 28.55
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 61.35

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.16
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.20
(w) Austral. Select Fd	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 124.80
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.16
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 10.86
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,369.00
(d) Caribica Open-End Fund	$ 180.51
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 3.16
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 911.59
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 8.06
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$15.25
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$ 9.38
(w) D.G.C.	$ 47.80
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 16.44
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.59
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,124.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,072.28
(w) First Int'l Fund	$ 191.17
(w) Forselex Issue Pr	SF 1,594.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 57.48
(d) Fondilalia	$ 11.84
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.78
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.75
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 255.21
(i) H.O.I.T. Habet	$ 29.40
(d) Icafund	$ 11.00
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 106.61
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 109.16
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.19
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 149.38
(w) Interselex Pac. Fund	FB 6,985.00
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 22.71
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.53
(d) Investo Dws	DM 37.90
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 53.77
(d) Italgamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.49
(r) Japan Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.39
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 64.84
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 44.49
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,504.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.19
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 39.01
( ) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 42.68
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.18
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.78
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.67
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.87
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 20.69
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.22
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.43
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 64.27
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 30.22
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,891.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 620.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.56
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.39
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 77.55
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 15.27
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.48
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 95.80
(w) Soros Fund	$ 587.43
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$ 47.08
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 64.62
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 38.37
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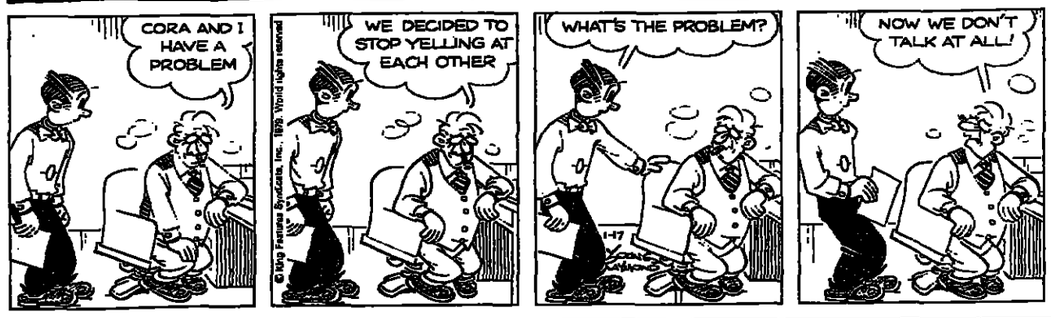
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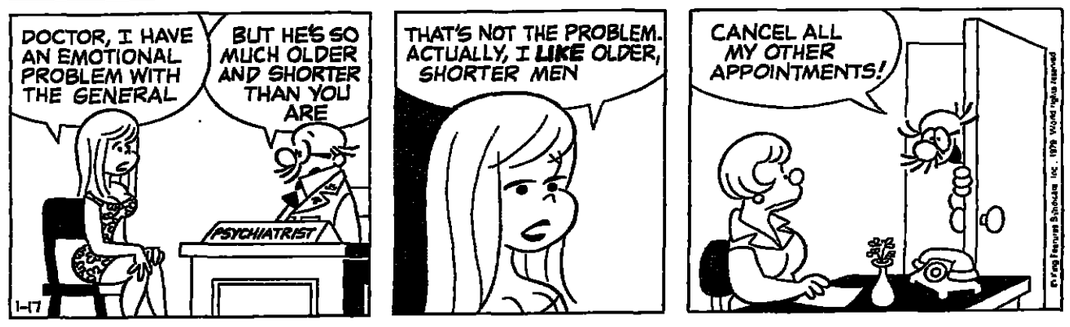
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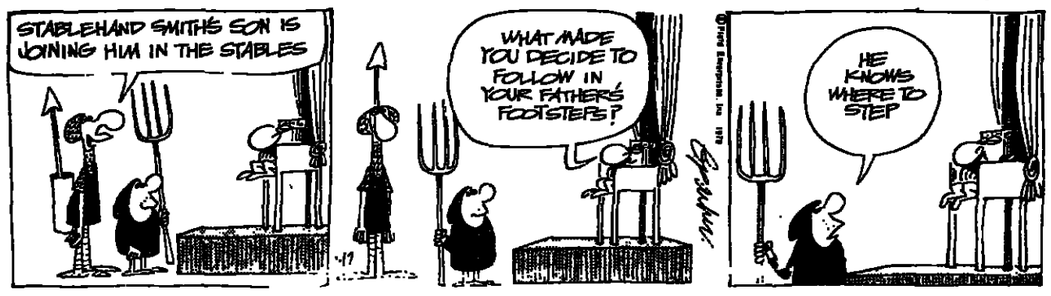
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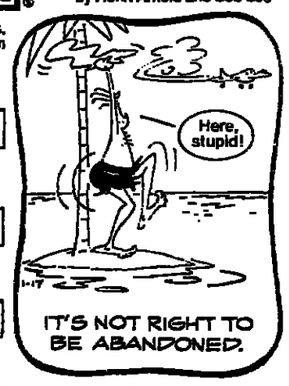
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUFIT

KLUSK

AREETA

ELFENN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○"

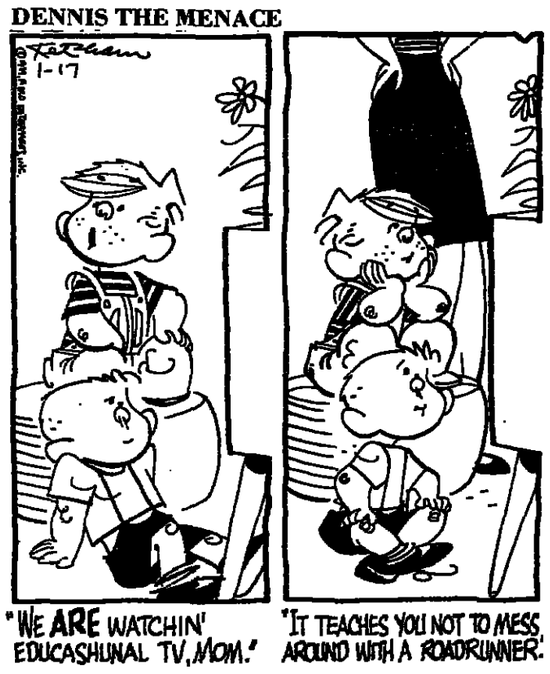
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NOISE PRONE LANCER VELLUM

Answer: Where some hotheads end up— IN "COOLERS"

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DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

ALICE, LET'S EAT

Further Adventures of a Happy Eater

By Calvin Trillin. Random House. 182 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

CALVIN TRILLIN, reporter for The New Yorker ("U.S. Journal"), humorist ("Barnett Frummer Is an Unbloomed Flower") and novelist ("Runestruck"), loves to eat. He loves to eat so much that he gets anxiety attacks after a particularly good breakfast for fear "that the high point of the day may have passed before 9 in the morning." His favorite fantasy is one in which "Mao Tse-tung makes an official visit to the United States and I am asked by the State Department to take him eating for a week in New York." It is a joke, Trillin's obsession with eating, and a rather thin joke at that, despite all the food that has been stuffed into it. Yet here I have just finished Trillin's second book on his gastronomical wanderings, "Alice, Let's Eat: Further Adventures of a Happy Eater," which succeeds "American Fried" and which contains 15 additional episodes in the life of the man who is "almost always hungry," and I am still laughing and ready for more.

How does Trillin manage to put so much flesh on his joke? Well, for one thing, he keeps elaborating new permutations. For instance, in his new book there is the tension between him and his wife, Alice. She prefers *haute cuisine*; he favors *basse* — one of his favorite restaurants in the world being Arthur Bryant's of Kansas City, Mo., where part of the distinction of the house's specialty, barbecued spareribs, lies in the flavor imparted to it by the counterman's hands. She believes in three meals a day, suffering as she does, from "seemingly uncontrollable attacks of moderation"; he believes that particular three to be an irrational number. She has grown in the marriage to have "a broad view of what constitutes an hors d'oeuvre"; he has simply grown in the marriage, though this troubles him less than it might, because when he weighs himself he always subtracts 14 pounds for clothes.

Eating Happily Ever After

This tension comes to a head in the final chapter, "Alice's Treat," when Trillin is forced very much against his will to exclude his wife from a special dinner to be prepared by Paul Bocuse, the renowned French chef. To make up for this, he resolves to take her to the annual wild-game supper of the United Church of Christ, in Bradford, Vt. " 'You can eat French food anytime,' I told her. 'This is something special. . . . Some years they have moose.' " In penance for both the Bocuse meal and what Alice has disdained as "all that burnt polecat" at the wild-game supper, Trillin ends up taking her to Bocuse's place in Lyons, where he discovers that *haute cuisine* will do quite well when Bryant's spareribs aren't available. They eat happily ever after.

If I seem to be committing the sin of analyzing Trillin's humor, let me say that too many books start out with one gag and run dry about halfway through. In other words, it's important to see how much more is going on in "Alice, Let's Eat" than meets the stomach. Trillin doesn't just relate one gustatory episode and then move on to the next. He interweaves them cleverly, so that, for example, a country ham he has acquired from some friends in Horse Cave, Ky., in Chapter 3, "Stalking the Barbecued Mutton," doesn't actually get consumed until Chapter 12, "Air Freight," when, in the course of explaining the logistics of importing "some reasonable delicacies for a party that would demonstrate to some New Yorkers the sort of food they were being deprived of daily," Trillin recalls the ham and describes how he served it to the Man With the Nangehyde Palate — so-called because of his indifference to food — just in case it tasted as awful as it looked. It didn't.

Appealing Persona

What is more, the persona he creates of himself is an extremely appealing one. He isn't just very funny; beneath the clown and self-deprecator lies a serious crusader for the virtues of regional American cuisines and against the pretentiousness and downright badness of American Continental restaurants — "Continental restaurants that are modeled on the continent of Antarctica, where everything starts out frozen."

Beneath the joker lies an incredibly resourceful food investigator — a man who has discovered that some of the best potato latkes in the world are served on Wentworth Street in the East End of London at the counter of the store called Marks, in a way that allows customers to eat while standing up — "a method that gives the eater the additional pleasure of being able to jump up and down occasionally in delight"; or that Reading, Pa., unless, is the locale of Joe's, which specializes in wild mushrooms, serves a soup so good that it melts away the restaurant's pretentiousness, and is reached by a route beside which is displayed Trillin's favorite American restaurant sign: "Hof Brau Cafe — Italian Cuisine Sea Food."

In short, "Alice, Let's Eat," not only good for laughs, it's also great for eats.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	CHESAPEAKE, by James A. Michener	1	1
2	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	2	1
3	THE SILMARILLION, by J.R.R. Tolkien	4	6
4	FOOLS DIE, Mario Puzo	8	2
5	THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER, by John Cheever	6	3
6	SECOND GENERATION, by Howard Fast	3	7
7	EVERGREEN, by Belva Plain	7	2
8	ILLUSIONS, by Richard Bach	10	2
9	THE FAR PAVILIONS, by M.M. Kaye	5	9
10	BRIGHT FLOWS THE RIVER, by Taylor Caldwell	9	2
11	PRELUDE TO TERROR, by Helen MacInnes	13	2
12	THE EMPTY COPPER SEA, by John D. MacDonald	12	2
13	THE COUP, by John Updike	11	2
14	EYE OF THE NEEDLE, by Ken Follett	14	2
15	THE PRAISE SINGER, by Mary Renaul:	15	2

NONFICTION

1	GNOMES, text by Wil Huygen, illustrated by Rien Poortvliet	2	2
2	MOMMIE DEAREST, by Christina Crawford	1	2
3	A DISTANT MIRROR, by Barbara Tuchman	3	2
4	IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES-WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PITS?, by Erma Bombeck	6	2
5	AMERICAN CEASAR, by William Manchester	4	2
6	IN SEARCH OF HISTORY, by Theodore White	7	2
7	FAERIES, described and illustrated by Brian Froud and Alan Lee	5	2
8	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx	8	2
9	THE COUNTRY DIARY OF AN EDWARDIAN LADY, by Edith Holden	9	2
10	TUTANKHAMUN, by Thomas Hoving	12	2
11	THE ANN LANDERS ENCYCLOPEDIA A TO Z, by Ann Landers	13	2
12	JACKIE OH!, by Kitty Kelley	10	2
13	JULIA CHILD & COMPANY, by Julia Child	11	2
14	THE BUCHWALD STOPS HERE, by Art Buchwald	14	2
15	A TIME FOR TRUTH, by William Simon	—	1

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	O	O	T		P	U	S	A	N		C	O	S	T
I	R	M	A		A	P	P	I	A		A	N	T	E
M	A	N	N		S	T	E	N	S		S	I	O	N
A	N	I	G	H	T	O	N	T	H	E	T	O	W	N
			L	E	A	N	S			V	I	N	E	
G	I	M	E	L			E	L	D	E	R			
L	S	U		L	A	B	R	E	A		O	L	A	F
A	L	T	O	O	N	A		E	M	A	N	A	T	E
D	E	E	R		T	E	A	S	E	L		N	E	E
			H	E	A	R	S			U	R	G	E	D
	C	H	A	T			P	E	A	L	E			
T	H	E	M	O	R	N	I	N	G	A	F	T	E	R
W	O	R	E		A	O	R	T	A		U	R	D	U
I	K	O	N		S	L	E	E	T		S	O	I	L
G	E	N	T		P	A	D	R	E		E	T	T	E

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Readers who like to study the diagram and the bidding before reading the column will find several things to puzzle them in the diagramed deal. A single factor, a most unusual one, explains the answer to all of the following questions:

Why did West not raise diamonds immediately? Why did North-South overbid, reaching a slam with two aces missing? And why did West underlead the diamond ace against six hearts?

The source of the trouble was the East player who dropped the club ace face upward on the table before the bidding had begun.

The law in such situations is that his partner is barred for one round of bidding, and the club ace acted as a penalty card. This implied lead penalties if South became the declarer.

Most players would bid one club with the North hand. His actual sequence, one spade followed by three clubs, suggests a much stronger hand, but would be explicable if the partnership was using one club as a strong opening bid.

West kept quiet for one round. As soon as the laws permitted, he jumped to five diamonds, and then had to lead against six hearts. North-South had bid to a terrible contract in the belief that the laws would aid them, and they would have done this against most opponents.

West put his opening lead on the table, face down. South, as was his right, announced that he would bar a club lead. This bar remains in force as long as the barred player retains the lead, so it would have done West no good to lead the diamond ace. He would still have been unable to lead a club, so he would have had to lead a trump, leaving South with the problem of guessing the spade position to make the contract.

But West knew a thing or two about the laws, and he had not led the diamond ace. He flipped over the diamond seven, and that was the end of the story. East won with the king and cashed the club ace. Underleading the diamond ace was the only sure way to defeat the slam in the strange circumstances in which West found himself.

NORTH (D)
♠AJ754
♡J5
◇Q
♣KQ753

WEST
♠863
♡6
◇AJ876
♣10964

EAST
♠Q9
♡743
◇K109543
♣AJ

SOUTH
♠K102
♡AKQ10982
◇2
♣82

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	2◇	2♡	Pass
3♣	Pass	3◇	5◇
5♡	Pass	6♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond seven.

هكذا من الاصلية

Steelers, Cowboys Reached the Top By Same Formula

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — The people who run the Cowboys and Steelers, the Super Bowl rivals, share a common policy and a philosophy. This is not surprising since Pittsburgh copied its methods from Dallas a decade ago.

The policy was to build the football team from the annual draft of college players, eschewing trades, and the philosophy was that every position in the organization from equipment assistant to president should be filled by the best person available.

Obviously, it has been a good formula. The Steelers qualified for the playoffs this season for the seventh successive time and thus came within one of the record of eight set by the Cowboy teams of 1966 through 1973.

The Pittsburgh coach, Chuck Noll, was hired 10 years ago this month out of the Baltimore organization after helping to coach several fine Colt teams, the last of which had trounced the Steelers, 41-7, during the 1968 season. Noll took charge in Pittsburgh on the eve of the draft, and his instructions to the director of personnel, Art Rooney Jr., were simple:

"When you draft don't worry about what positions they play. Just pick the best players available. They'll all make our team next summer."

Years later Rooney explained that it had been Noll's polite way of telling his new employers that they had a terrible football team and that everyone would be going soon. Except for Andy Russell, Bobby Walden and Rocky Bleier, who is still around, they all did. In Noll's fourth season, 1972, the Steelers reached the playoffs for the first time and kept coming back.

Through these years there has been essentially only one Pittsburgh team. Twelve regulars from the 1972 squad will start in next Sunday's Super Bowl contest, and they include such luminaries as Mel Blount, Terry Bradshaw, Sam Davis, Joe Greene, L.C. Greenwood, Jack Ham, Franco Harris, Jon Kolb, Gerry Mullins and Mike Wagner, plus the kicker, Roy Gerela.

Dallas started sending teams to playoffs in 1966 and only one, 1974's, missed qualifying since. There were turnovers of what amounted to several Cowboy teams during that span as the Dallas management always extracted from the draft the needed players of quality.

For the Cowboys the draft is a barrel without a bottom. Their Bob Lilly is acclaimed as one of the greater defensive linemen, finally retires and soon is replaced by Randy White, who begins to receive the same kind of accolades.

The Cowboys were an expansion team entering the National Football League in 1960, and they were denied the chance to draft for that campaign. Only six seasons later a Dallas team qualified for the NFL championship and lost its first playoff game — to the Green Bay Packers, whose dynasty in the 1960s quickly terminated with the retirement of Vince Lombardi as coach.

Like a lot of other less-successful pro teams, the Cowboys had a wealthy owner from the start, Clint Murchison Jr., who was different in that he delegated and then believed in his delegates. The leading one, Tex Schramm, had been the general manager of the Los Angeles Rams and he immediately copied that organization's college scouting department, the first in pro football.

In the mid-1960s the stress placed on scouting by the Cowboys and Rams had begun to be emulated by a number of other NFL teams. The Steelers were one, and in three decades they had never gone anywhere in pro football — producing only seven winning teams of the first 25 and reaching no playoffs.

Of the 90 players in the Super Bowl not one was obtained by the Cowboys or Steelers through a trade with another team. Three Steelers, Gerela, Jack Deloplaine and Ray Oldham, played with other teams before being cut and so did three Cowboys, Preston Pearson, Jackie Smith and Rafael Septien.





Associated Press

Quarterbacks Land in Florida

Pittsburgh quarterback Terry Bradshaw (right), arrives in Miami, and his rival from the Cowboys, Roger Staubach, in Fort Lauderdale to begin final preparations for Super Bowl XIII. Both were drafted from college by their respective teams, as were most of the participants in this year's NFL championship game.

The Story of Erving's Success Goes Beyond the Court

By Paul Attner

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16 (WP) – Mention Julius Erving and basketball in the same breath and you now the rest of the story: the BA's greatest showman, the man ith the thousand moves, the doc- or of delightful dunks.

But for all his gifts, Erving's ost significant accomplishment ay not involve physical skill.

He has emerged as perhaps the ly superstar in sports who has anaged to avoid the lingering igma of controversy, despite flirting with it almost all of his entire career.

Even Roger Staubach, who says nary a naughty word, is rapped for being too pure. But Erving's image remains unblemished, although he has lived in a glaring spotlight that few athletes in any sport have known.

In Philadelphia, where Santa Claus is a villain and missed shots in warmup drills are booed, Erving is on a pedestal that has not been damaged by two straight playoff defeats or his failure to handle Washington's Bobby Dandridge last May. Not the doctor's fault, it is said; that's why George McGinnis and Lloyd Free were discarded.

Erving is too good to be true, except his friends swear there is no exaggeration involved when they say that he signs all autograph requests, speaks nicely to old ladies, is a dedicated family man and does more charity work and other good deeds than he cares to reveal.

"Julius Erving is a nice person, a good person," is the way the Philadelphia 76ers' general manager, Pat Williams, put it. "I don't know who doesn't like him."

Erving, who calmly says, "I'm not dumb," has smartly protected his image. Being Dr. J is a fulltime job; one harsh word in public, one mistaken discourtesy to a young fan and years of careful grooming could be damaged.

Probably it is too late for Erving to lose his halo under any circumstances. Somehow, Erving escaped unscathed from the small crises that marked his early career. Consider:

- He left college a year early, lured by a $500,000 four-year contract. "I couldn't learn anything more in college," he said then. "I wasn't a hardship case or anything."
- He jumped from his first pro team, Virginia of the ABA, to Atlanta of the NBA, was taken to court by Milwaukee of the NBA and wound up playing for a fourth club, the New York Nets, at a cost of about $1 million to his new employers. "Virginia made promises to me they didn't keep," he said, explaining his franchise jumping.
- He demanded to be traded from the Nets after requesting renegotiation of his contract and ultimately landed in Philadelphia with a $600,000 annual salary. The Nets were forced to move to New Jersey because of negative fan reaction and Roy Boe, the owner, eventually sold out after being ruined by sizable debts.

Erving was the one player out of the rag-tag ABA that the NBA owners and their season ticket holders wanted to see perform. Without him, there probably would not have been a merger. With him in the NBA, Philadelphia became the league's biggest road draw and now, three years later, his name tops the arena marquees and promotors worry about his injury status.

Cut and Dried Morality

The demands on his time are enormous. He endorses few items, being careful to avoid association with anything controversial, and he fits charity work into his basketball schedule.

"I know right from wrong," he said. "It's cut and dried. A lot of people have to stand around and guess. I just go and do it."

The good deeds range from publicized events, such as a $10,000 gift to his old public school district in Roosevelt, N.Y., in order to keep its athletic programs alive and his bankrolling of his old Long Island Salvation Army team, to the more private moments on short notice; he once called a small girl suffering from bone cancer and wished her well.

"It was the first time she smiled in a month," her father said.

His fans recognize this trend of kindness; they also see Erving, the consummate showman, trying to meld his talents with those of his teammates instead of dominating games as he easily could do. Erving has an ego, but he has managed to control it and prevent others from being jealous of his abilities.

"I strive to be consistent," he once explained. "Both on and off the court. On the court, I'm in control of my body and my emotions and that's very consistent with the way I am off the court.

"The effect of what I do when I'm playing may translate for some as flamboyant but that's the way I learned to do it, that's the way I chose to do it and my motivation is always the same.

"I strive for the same result off the court and I draw a direct parallel to the two situations. It's hard to see if you don't know me, and there are very few people who know me away from the court. I don't want to take people on a roller coaster, to be up one week and down the next. I find nothing wrong with that if you're being honest with yourself."

Credible Consistency

Dr. J does not blow, even in the heat of battle. He does not scream at reporters who dare to write discouraging words about him or the team. He doesn't knock opponents or teammates, fans or critics. Republicans or Democrats.

Yet there is enough flamboyancy mixed with Erving's consistency to make him believable. The his-



Julius Erving

and-hers mink coats and fashionable house on Long Island are signs that, in some ways, he is a cut above the rest of the field.

He is so insistent that his three children grow up in a stable environment that he maintains a permanent residence on Long Island and another home in Philadelphia. The young Ervings go to school in New York. Their father visits them on weekends or whenever possible during the season. His wife splits her time between the two cities.

For 82 games Erving is constantly trying to live up to the most difficult of goals: matching his reputation every night.

Although defensive deficiencies belie claims that he is a challenger for the title of the sport's best-ever player, he no doubt is its niftiest showman. When Free goes into his one-on-one act, he is characterized as selfish; when Erving goes solo, his action is accepted as part of his style and brings fans to their feet.

Suburban Smoothness

His is a playground style with suburban smoothness. He can pass instead of dunk, dribble instead of drive, use a screen as well as score on a breakaway. Unlike teammate Darryl Dawkins, who must give names to his stuff shots and deliver them only occasionally, Erving comes through with the splash as regularly as he pulls off more routine acts.

During those times he is ignored by teammates or roughed up by opponents or looked upon as merely another player by the officials. He loses his temper only if he feels that he has been endangered physically, through an unsportsmanlike tactic such as low bridging. But even then, the fury is unleashed in a series of spectacular plays.

In his eighth pro season he has settled comfortably into his role as new team captain and unchallenged leader. If anyone in Philadelphia wonders about his position, they need only to look at a billboard outside the city. It once had pictures of Erving and McGinnis hawking a snack food. Now Erving stands alone.

Stenmark Holds Cup Lead With Giant Slalom Victory

ADELBODEN, Switzerland, Jan. (UPI) — Ingemar Stenmark left day captured a men's World Cup ant slalom ski race and mained his place at the top of the ip standings.

Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein aced second — following his secid spot in the slalom race yesterly — and a young Swiss newmer, Jacques Luethi, took third ace.

"I started out this season as a wnhill racer but when I saw I d no chance to make the team I itched, and I'm glad I did," uethi said.

Stenmark clocked the fastest nes in both of the giant slalom ats, sporting a combined time of 24.16. This was well ahead of enzel's 2:25.70 and the 2.26.07 sted by Luethi.

Stenmark did not collect any ints for his victory because he alady had won three giant slaloms, thering the 75 maximum points rmitted for any one of the three orld Cup disciplines — the sla-, giant slalom and downhill.

"For the World Cup this victory is quite meaningless," Stenmark id. "But for me what counts most the number of races I win in a ason."

Luescher Falls

Peter Luescher of Switzerland, ho had 115 points to Stenmark's 1 points, could have overtaken e Swede to head the standings t he fell in the first heat of the nt slalom.

Wenzel, who finished second in a lom race yesterday, got 20 points his second place finish today d thus moved up to 81 points in rd spot in the overall standings.

"This puts me in contention for leadership as they were the first nt slalom points I've picked up s season," Wenzel said. "Up to w I've had trouble with the afterects of flu but now I feel able to p up with the best."

Heini Hemmi finished fourth h a combined time of 2:26.25 ile Jean-Luc Fournier placed fifth to give Switzerland three places in the first five.

Both giant slalom tracks were technically difficult with the racers hitting alternate patches of soft snow and ice.

Phil Mahre of the United States fell and his twin brother, Steve, finished 16th. Other U.S. finishers were Cory Murdock 43d, William Taylor 45th and David Atapleton, 46th.

Men's Giant Slalom

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 2:24.16
2. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:25.70
3. Jacques Luethi, Switzerland, 2:26.07
4. Heini Hemmi, Switzerland, 2:26.25
5. Jean-Luc Fournier, Switzerland, 2:26.55
6. Bojan Krizaj, Yugoslavia, 2.27.03
7. Piero Gros, Italy, 2.27.31
8. Alex Giorgi, Italy, 2.27.47
9. Leonardo David, Italy, 2.27.61
10. Anton Steiner, Austria, 2.27.62

World Cup Standings

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 115 points
2. Peter Luescher, Switzerland, 112
3. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 81
4. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 61
5. Ken Read, Canada, 55
5. Piero Gros, Italy, 55
5. Bojan Krizaj, Yugoslavia, 55
8. Christian Neureuther, West Germany, 48
8. Paul Frommelt, Liechtenstein, 48
10. Phil Mahre, United States, 47

WHA Leaders

	G	A	Pts
Florek, Cin.	17	47	64
Croutier, Que.	37	26	63
Mark Howe, N.E.	25	36	61
Nilsson, Win.	18	38	56
Tardif, Que.	24	26	50
Locroix, N.E.	22	28	50
Lukowich, Win.	31	18	49
Bernier, Que.	20	25	45
Sullivan, Win.	23	21	44

NHL Leaders

	G	A	Pts
Trottier, NYI	32	41	73
Lafleur, Mon.	30	38	68
Dionne, L.A.	34	33	67
MacMillan, Atl.	20	44	64
Chouinard, Atl.	26	36	62
Bossy, NYI	35	26	61
Federko, St.L.	15	43	58
Gillies, NYI	16	41	57
Potvin, NYI	17	39	56
Taylor, L.A.	23	29	52

NHL Results

Monday's Result

Minnesota 6, N.Y. Rangers 1

The Soccer Scene

The Pendulum Swings 2 Ways

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Jan. 16 (IHT) — "Loyalty," a friend and colleague is fond of saying, "is what they stuff you with." He is particularly given to this cynicism in the company of young soccer players. For the life of me, I cannot imagine why.

"Freedom of contract," he tells them, "is a fundamental right. Without it, you are nothing but slaves, bought and sold at the whims of rich men."

They stand and listen, these poor, exploited innocents. The world over, the liberation of soccer stars is distant music to their ears, music you may recall playing aloud in Italy as goalscorer Pietro Virdis was transferred to Juventus against his will, and particularly against his love. You may not be totally surprised to learn that Virdis is apt to sulk, to flit in and out of the team, to butt opponents on the field and to get into a spot of bother with the Politizi.

Dry those tears. The pendulum swings as unhealthily in the other direction. The dearth of five-star talents (coaches as well as players) enables the gifted few to treat contracts of service as papers of convenience.

In Britain this attitude is abetted by a system of illegal approach known as "tapping." It has its translations wherever you travel, and it refers to the methods that a wealthy club uses to prize an individual from a humbler one. Either by cash inducements, or merely by planted newspaper speculation, the bigger club courts its man, and the player's form withers dramatically, either deliberately ("playing to get away") or unconsciously, until the smaller employer is obliged to sell.

Touch of Naivete

Nation to nation, the effects of this ransom can be quite spectacular, such as the abdication of 11 of those marvelously refreshing Tunisians after the World Cup to clubs in Saudi Arabia. One recalls a touch of naivete last June, writing that Tunisia, while not exactly African, represented the first positive emergence of that continent's soccer. Since they represented Africa at the World Cup, perhaps the least they owed was a year of rubbing shoulders there.

The counter to that is that the Tunisians owed more to themselves and their families to capitalize while they could. That, after all, is common enough. Did not Roberto Rivelino, Brazil's captain, fly out to Arabia just as swiftly after his own dreadful World Cup? Did not Rainer Bonhof fail West Germany because, his colleagues suggested, he was ensuring himself sound of limb for the sale to Valencia? And did not Daniel Passarella, that dashing Erroll Flynn leader of the Argentine, join Washington Diplomats last week for £750,000, becoming the fifth Argentinian to join the foreign legion?

Small wonder that Luis Menotti, Argentina's Messiah and coach, is himself scanning new horizons now that his contract is ending. What is there left for him but a shadow of a team, preparing to put its reputation on the line in a spring tour of Europe?

Yet international transfers somehow escape the acrimony of deals between clubs of one nation. Accusations are rarely proved, yet no one doubts that clubs which "fancy" a certain player will "leak" their interest and move in when their man becomes unsettled.

No Hint of Irregularity

Let me not even hint at any irregularity in the £450,000 deal that took Brian Talbot of Ipswich Town to Arsenal a week ago.

But I do suggest that Talbot's energetic running had not been up to par since Arsenal made known its willingness to spend £300,000 for him last spring.

At that time, with Ipswich riding a crest of the wave and defeating Arsenal in the Wembley Cup final, the little Suffolk club's manager, Bobby Robson, blew his top. "It's time we bought moral standards back into the game," he said; "time clubs stopped saying yes, yes, yes to players' demands, time for people in soccer to behave like men in other jobs."

He told Talbot: "If you have a contract, you stick to it." And Talbot, groomed from schooldays by Ipswich ten years ago, not only had a four-year contract but signed a new one.

But the player now admits that thoughts of Arsenal, with its huge worldwide tradition, affected his play. Robson bowed to inevitability, screwed an extra fifty percent out of Arsenal and waved goodbye to Talbot, who, because he did not officially request a move, pocketed more than £20,000 himself. He apparently played superbly in his Arsenal debut on Saturday.

Equally, it is reported, Malcolm Allison coached with inspirational fervor for Manchester City's 1-1 draw at Leeds, justifying not only the £50,000 that City paid Plymouth for Allison's broken contract there last week, but also the £30,000 compensation that Manchester paid its own displaced England coach, Bill Taylor.

There has been much talk of Allison's "ruthlessness" this week, but he himself says: "Life is not a rehearsal; you play it once, without regrets."

Players, too, think that way. Ironically, Arsenal's attempts to hold onto its two grand Irish boys, Liam Brady and David O'Leary, depend on its ability to find ways around the English tax laws, because each has talked of moving abroad. O'Leary, at 19, has even turned down a 10-year contract, supposedly a player's dream, because it "ties me for life."

The emerging rule in soccer is that clubs that break contracts fork out compensation. Players or coaches who renege are in the clear so long as they are good enough to be wanted.

And yet, you know, there remains something iniquitous about contracts that bind a player even after his agreed term has expired. And something totally insane about the situation at second-division Charlton, which actually sacked its striker, Derek Hales, last weekend, yet kept his registration (presumably in case anyone should come in with any money to buy him).

Charlton was responding to another insane incident: a fist fight between Hales and Mike Flanagan, his own colleague, which had the pair sent off in a cup match. Hales has profited enormously out of his failure to score goals at Derby and West Ham, which quickly sold him. Charlton profited even more because it originally set him on the road for a ludicrously bloated £300,000 fee — but Hales is appealing to higher justice about the antiquity of the soccer transfer law.

Meanwhile, as managers often say, it is time the whole business was overhauled so that clubs could start offering players incentives such as loyalty bonuses. Like, perhaps, the carrot of a £50,000 tax-free "testimonial" that Birmingham City is setting up next year for its faithful superstar, Trevor Francis.

Well, it seemed a good idea. Now, however, Birmingham is considering selling Francis for a record £900,000, of which he will pick up £45,000, not tax free, but cash in hand. Why wait through a summer's uncertainty? What nice loyalty.

Young Gets 5 Goals for North Stars

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP) — Tim Young scored five goals and added an assist last night as the Minnesota North Stars routed the New York Rangers, 8-1, thus ending the Rangers' National Hockey League winning streak at five games.

Young, 23, scored on each of his first three shots and added two goals in the third period to raise his season total to 15 goals.

He became the second player this season to score five goals in a game. Bryan Trottier of the New York Islanders had five goals and three assists during a 9-4 victory over the Rangers on Dec. 23.

Basketball Polls

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 fourth weekly college basketball ratings, with first-place votes and records through Sunday, Jan. 14 in parentheses:

Team	Points
1. Notre Dame (30) (8-1)	514
2. Illinois (3) (15-1)	455
3. North Carolina (2) (12-2)	446
4. UCLA (11-2)	434
5. Indiana St. (1) (13-0)	363
6. Michigan St. (9-3)	336
7. Louisville (12-3)	241
8. LSU (11-2)	217
9. Duke (10-3)	203
10. Marquette (11-2)	149
11. Ohio State (9-4)	110
12. Temple (12-1)	91
13. Arkansas (10-2)	90
14. Georgetown (12-2)	88
15. Syracuse (12-2)	84
16. Alabama (10-3)	76
17. Texas A&M (13-3)	64
18. N. C. State (11-4)	62
19. Kansas (9-4)	40
20. Southern Cal (9-4)	23

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP) — The Top 20 teams in The Associated Press college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points. Points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

1. Notre Dame (46)	8-1	1,106
2. North Carolina (3)	12-2	1,010
3. UCLA	11-2	978
4. Illinois (5)	15-1	949
5. Indiana St. (2)	14-0	857
6. Michigan St.	9-3	783
7. Louisville	12-3	699
8. Duke	10-3	688
9. Louisiana St.	12-2	569
10. Georgetown	12-2	453
11. Arkansas	10-2	411
12. Syracuse	12-2	402
13. Marquette	11-2	378
14. N. Carolina St.	11-4	353
15. Texas A&M	13-3	335
16. Ohio St.	9-4	272
17. Temple	12-1	191
18. Alabama	10-4	189
19. Maryland	11-4	98
20. Kansas	9-4	86

College Basketball

East

Boston U. 92, Vermont 65
Cornell 66, Fordham 65
Hofstra 61, Princeton 44

South

E. Kentucky 73, Murray 69
LSU 94, Auburn 82
Mississippi 58, Florida 45
Miss. St. 63, Kentucky 61
Tulane 55, New Orleans 54
Vanderbilt 75, Alabama 73 (ot)
Virginia 99, Delaware 81

Midwest

Ball St. 80, Butler 72
Indiana St. 73, New Mexico St. 69
Mankato St. 51, Quincy 49
Minnesota 60, Northwestern 58

Southwest

E. Texas St. 81, Texas A&I 77 (ot)
Tex. Southern 106, Prairie View 71

West

California 45, Washington 39
Montana 67, Air Force 53

Giants Withdraw Offer for Carew

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16 (AP) — The San Francisco Giants yesterday withdrew their offer to the Minnesota Twins for Rod Carew after the Twins reported that Carew prefers to remain in the American League.

The Twins then granted the California Angels permission to talk to Carew, according to the Giants.

Carew said Sunday that he had not ruled out the possibility of signing a contract with the San Francisco Giants, but that he wanted to talk with the California Angels before making a decision.

Turnover in Brindisi

BRINDISI, Italy, Jan. 16 (UPI) — The Brindisi third-division soccer club has fired two coaches in three days. The club dismissed Alfredo Ciannameo last week because of the team's poor performance and replaced him with Antonio Mattioli, who was fired in turn for making an unapproved policy statement.

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Gervin, S.A.	43	519	230	1268	29.5
Free, S.D.	42	430	325	1185	28.2
M. Johnsn, Mil.	46	501	200	1202	26.1
Gilmore, Chi.	43	423	228	1074	25.0
King, N.J.	40	404	191	999	25.0
Davis, Phoe.	44	439	211	1089	24.8
McGinnis, Den.	43	368	323	1059	24.6
Abdl-Jbbr, L.A.	44	432	208	1072	24.4
Westphal, Pho.	43	442	151	1035	24.1
Robinson, Pho.	44	403	253	1059	24.1

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Malone, Hou.	42	290	440	730	17.4
Robinson, Ph.	44	141	444	585	13.3
Gilmore, Chi.	43	167	299	566	13.2
Abdl-Jbbr, L.A.	44	109	439	548	12.5
Sikma, Sea.	41	118	382	500	12.0

Assists

	G	No.	Avg
Porter, Det.	42	488	11.6
Lucas, G.S.	44	460	10.5
Nixon, L.A.	44	377	8.6
Ford, K.C.	39	318	8.2
Walker, Cle.	33	218	6.6

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Observer

He Ain't Heavy, He's My Nightmare

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Before jumping on Billy Carter, let's remember that it isn't easy being a kid brother.

I once heard a big brother tell his kid brother, "Keep that up, and I'm not going to let you follow me around any more." Jimmy must have said something similar to Billy many years ago.


Baker

It is the nature of older brothers. George Orwell knew what he was doing when in "1984" he chose to name his despot "Big Brother."

Like many another kid brother, Billy seems to have responded with a show of proud independence. If Jimmy didn't want him following around, Billy would go his own way and let Jimmy go his.

This is a normal, healthy course in family affairs, unless, of course, big brother grows up to be president. To a president, an independent relative can be almost as troublesome as a telephone call in the night on the hotline from Moscow.

This is because presidents are victims of the foolish public notion that they ought to be able to control not only the Congress and the development of democratic institutions in distant and benighted principalities, but also the conduct of their own relatives.

No voter in his right mind would dream of imposing the same demand on himself. On the road from birth to eternity, one inevitably acquires fractious brothers-in-law, drinking aunts, children who wreck automobiles and sisters who run off with saxophone players. That's life. Everybody knows it, everybody suffers it and anybody who says it's your fault is too remote from the real world to profit from a kick in the shins.

* * *

When it comes to presidents, however, we use the double standard. Presidents are supposed to know how to control things, up to and including their own children and kid brothers. In effect, we expect members of the president's family to sacrifice the right to be human.

A child getting divorced, a cousin having a fling at greed, a brother making a fool of himself are all seized as evidence that the president can't even make a family work right and, by a leap of illogic, that he therefore must be incompetent to preside over the government.

Kid brother Billy's conduct in the beer business, consorting with Libyans and hiring out as a paid celebrity guest is the stuff of presidential bad dreams. Add some typical anti-Semitic sounds such as Billy made while squiring the Libyans through Georgia and you have a presidential nightmare. Few voters can be expected to write it off to the natural cussedness of independent kid brothers.

Jimmy is not the first president with a kid-brother problem. Every president since World War II has had at least one. Eisenhower's was — and is — named Milton. The problem, or so it was said, was that Milton was smarter than Ike.

No dummy himself, Ike consulted Milton frequently when he needed advice, which is always a sensible way of keeping younger brothers in camp, whether they are bright or not. Whether Milton was truly smarter than Ike is only speculation. In any event, he was smart enough to become president of Johns Hopkins University, and a very good one.

President Kennedy, of course, had two younger brothers. Since all male Kennedys were brought up by their father to be presidents, Kennedy's problem was to prevent Robert and Edward from developing into embarrassing malcontents.

His solution was to make Robert an attorney general and Edward a senator from Massachusetts.

Lyndon Johnson's problem was named Sam Houston Johnson. Johnson solved it, as a senator, by keeping Sam Houston hidden on the Senate payroll for years in a hideaway on Capitol Hill and, as president, by keeping him hidden in the White House. A good thing, too, for Sam Houston's subsequent book suggested a kid brother capable of making as much trouble as Billy Carter.

Truffle Gap Is No Trifle

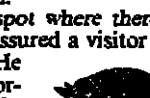
By Susan Heller Anderson

NADAILLAC-LE-SEC, France (NYT) — Gloom has settled on this valley in the Perigord region of southwestern France as farmers contemplate a poor harvest of one of the area's most famous delicacies, the truffle. It appears that this year, following a summer drought, there will be only four tons of truffles, about half of last year's crop, causing prices to double to a staggering $250 a pound in Paris and $384 in New York.

The livelihood of many farmers here is dependent upon the mysterious tuber *melanosporum*, the black Perigord truffle most highly prized of about 28 varieties found in Europe and Africa. Between now and the end of next month, the height of the season, families in Perigord will be hunting truffles in the traditional fashion — with the aid of pigs and trained dogs.

On a recent chilly morning in Nadaillac-le-Sec, Gabriel Deviers set out to harvest truffles with his wife and daughter and a 3-year-old pink sow. This good-humored beast, who was tethered only by a slim string, soon broke into a lumbering trot and headed for a barren field on which nothing but small, twisted oaks grew. This was the *truffier*, the truffle field.

"She knows every spot where there may be truffles," Deviers assured a visitor as the pig went to work. He pointed to the field bordered by woods. "Nothing else besides these oaks will grow where there are truffles underground," he continued. "And as the *truffier* spreads, vegetation dies."



Underground

Nostrils quivering, the sow ran her snout along the ground like a vacuum cleaner. Suddenly she stopped and began to root in the soil, and the Deviers leaped into action: Mrs. Deviers distracted the pig with corn, her husband poked rapidly until he unearthed the truffle and their daughter reached down and popped the prize into a bag. Undaunted, the sow started off again. "You don't have to train a pig," Deviers advised. "Just feed them a few truffles when they're young." Male pigs are never used because they become rather cranky when deprived of the truffles.

It is necessary to find truffles in this folkloric fashion because they grow entirely underground and the only clue to their existence is their musky scent, which attracts both pigs and dogs.

No one has ever had much luck trying to cultivate truffles. But last year the National Institute for Agronomic Research at Clermont-Ferrand in central France announced that about 20 small truffles been grown on an experimental plot in Burgundy, which led to hopes that scientists would finally be able to increase the yield of the delicacy.

Symbiosis

"A truffle comes from the symbiosis between a tree and a mushroom," said Jean Rebiere, a professor of agriculture who is the president of the Syndicat de Trufficulteurs de Dordogne. "It forms in early July and you need hot, dry weather. Then the truffle must grow and it needs rain in August.

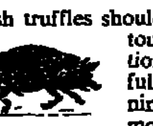
"At a certain moment the association, called mycorrhiza, takes place," Rebiere explained. "There has been an experiment to implant, just at this moment, near oak trees. We have some evidence that truffles may grow in several years."

Some years back, Rebiere said, agricultural scientists hunted for truffles in California, with no success. "It's conceivable," he speculated, "given the size of the United States, that the same terrain, the microclimate, the soil and the weather could produce truffles."

From the end of the 19th century until World War I, France harvested an average of 180 tons of truffles a year. After 1914, the harvest began to decline, and by 1961, the crop was down to one ton a year. Last year, the harvest was up to eight tons, but a long drought hit the region last August, when the truffles most need water, and that led to this year's reduced crop.

Truffles as food first appeared in France in the 1300s and became particularly popular at the table of Louis XIV in the 17th and 18th centuries. Anthelme Brillat-Savarin noted in "Physiologie du Gout": "At the moment I write (1825) the glory of the truffle is at its apogee." He also penned an amusing section, "On the Erotic Virtues of Truffles," in which he offered the following apologia: "Research of this sort is doubtless scabrous and could make malicious persons laugh; but *honni soit qui mal y pense*." He concluded, after interviewing male and female friends, "The truffle is not positively an aphrodisiac but it can, on certain occasions, render women more tender and men more amiable."

There are countless ways of using fresh truffles, either as a condiment or as a vegetable. Truffles can be stuffed under the skin of fowl, chopped in sauces and stuffings or inserted in foie gras. But eating them raw as a vegetable is a unique gastronomic experience.



Fresh truffles should be very firm to the touch. For any preparation, they must be carefully brushed under running cold water to remove any sand. They may be kept for up to a week, uncleaned but well-wrapped, in the refrigerator.

A safer way is to clean and immerse them in tasteless oil (peanut or grapeseed oil), which leaves you with lovely scented oil when the truffles have been eaten. They will keep in this way for up to three weeks, depending on their original state.

When they show the slightest signs of soft spots, they must be consumed immediately or preserved. Sterilization is one answer, but it leaves only the ghost of the truffle. Roger Lamazere, a Perigordine chef whose restaurant off the Champs-Elysees has a large truffle repertory, offers this method:

"Poach them in goose or chicken fat for 15 minutes. Put them in jars, cover with the boiling cooking fat, let cool naturally and seal hermetically. Then put in the refrigerator. This system has the advantage of permitting you to remove them one at a time, unlike canned truffles that must be used all at once. Plus they lose only 15 percent of their weight, while in sterilization they loose 25 percent. The grease, of course, is wonderful to cook with. You can keep these for one year."

Scrambled

Truffles impart their aroma to foods around them. Try putting a couple of truffles together with some fresh eggs in a hermetically sealed jar. After a few days make a *brouillade aux truffes* — eggs scrambled gently so that they are creamy, with chopped truffles, topped with a sliced truffle stewed in butter. The eggs absorb the tuber's flavor and aroma in the jar. If you hard-boil the eggs, the truffle taste is intensified, leading one to conclude that it is the yolk rather than the white that is influenced. Truffles are addictive, but three ounces have only 92 calories, and one truffle rarely weighs more than that.

PEOPLE: Chef Leaves 107th Floor For a Higher Position

Swiss-born **Albert Kumin** has a new job — one that's taking him from the world's highest restaurant to the kitchen of the White House. He's taking over as pastry chef to the first family — replacing **Heinz Bender**, who retired Jan. 1 after packing the calories into a succession of presidents from **Lyndon Johnson** on. Kumin moves from the Windows on the World restaurant on the 107th floor of New York's World Trade Center to work under the supervision of White House chef **Henry Haller** — just in time to bake goodies for Chinese Deputy Premier **Teng Hsiao-ping** when he arrives for his state visit.

* * *

Choreographer **Katherine Dunham** was given the Albert Schweitzer Music Award at a gala at New York's Carnegie Hall for her contributions to dance theater.

* * *

Alex Haley, the author of "Roots," says he agreed to settle a plagiarism suit against him rather then spend the next five or six years in court. Last month, Haley reached an out-of-court settlement with **Harold Courlander**, who alleged that passages from his novel "The African" appeared in "Roots." Published reports said the settlement was $500,000. Haley said at a National Press Club luncheon in Washington that that was "a figure someone plucked out of the air." He said there was an agreement by all the principals not to discuss the amount, and he will not do so. But he added, "That figure was made up by someone who was not there." . . . Newsweek magazine said that Haley plans to give up writing because of the Courlander suit and another by **Margaret Walker Alexander**, who claimed Haley had copied parts of her 1966 novel, "Jubilee." The Alexander suit was dismissed, but Newsweek said Haley paid $100,000 in legal fees. Haley was not asked about the Newsweek report in written questions submitted at the luncheon. But **Frank Aukofer**, Milwaukee Sentinel correspondent and club president, said in introducing him: "Mr. Haley assures me that he is a writer and that's what he intends to do."

* * *

Otis Pike never was one to shrink from offering caustic comments, and when he also gets paid for the privilege there is no telling how sharp his bite will be. After [...] years as a representative in Congress from eastern Long Island, Pike decided he had had enough and now, among his new endeavors, he has begun a twice-weekly column for Newsday. In Washington to watch Congress settle into new session, he said he was "sorry" that a few rookie members had taken his first bit of written advice too seriously. "Be honest with your constituents, but not [...] honest," Pike cautioned the [...]. Then, he recalled the case of Rep. **Edward Pattison**, of upstate New York, who admitted that he [...] smoked marijuana. Pattison is [...] back for the 96th Congress, of which Pike lamented, "Considering the average age of the members of the 96th Congress, if [...] smoked marijuana illegally disqualified one from membership, [...] wouldn't be able to raise [a] quorum."

* * *

Hotel magnate **Conrad Hilton**, who died Jan. 3 at the age of [...], has left an estate of about $100 million, according to documents filed in court. A petition for probate of the will filed in Los Angeles Superior Court by **Barron Hilton** and **James Bates** — co-executors of [the] estate — included bequests [of] $750,000 to son Barron, $300[...] to son **Eric Hilton**, and $100,00[0 to] **Constance Francesca Hilton**. B[ates] said one provision of the will [pro]vided Barron Hilton an option [to] buy his father's shares of Hil[ton] Hotels Corp. common stock at [the] value appraised in the estate. [Hil]ton provided for his wife, M[rs.] **Frances Kelly Hilton**, in an ag[ree]ment prior to their marriage [in] 1976, according to Bates.

* * *

London police gave **Ro[ddy] Llewellyn**, the one-time close fri[end] and escort of **Princess Margaret**, [a] breath test for alcohol after his [car] was involved in a minor traffic [ac]cident with a police car. Police [said] Llewellyn was driving home fro[m a] party for **Shirley Bassey** [at] Regine's, the newly opened Lon[don] night club, when the accident [oc]curred at 3:40 a.m. The party [cele]brated Miss Bassey's 25 year[s in] show business. A police spokes[man] said that if the test proves posi[tive] it would be several weeks be[fore] Llewellyn receives a court s[um]mons.

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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